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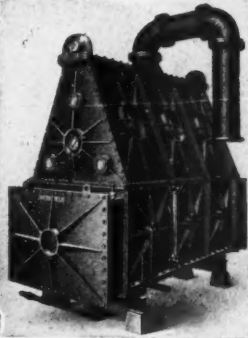
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Prejudice Marks Hearings on Packer Bills

Hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington on the bills for regulation of the meat and livestock industries may conclude during the present week. Witnesses who oppose such legislation are concluding their appearance, and with a few days given to advocates of the measures for a last word, the hearings will come to an end.

The past week has been marked by warm exchanges between advocates and opponents of the bills. Strong protests against the bills did not appear to set well with those whose business it seems to be to pursue the packers, and they have tried to heckle the witnesses and lecture the committee, the lawyers and everybody who did not coincide with their views. Representatives of so-called farmers' organizations were particularly bitter, and there was almost a personal encounter between lobbyist Marsh of the "Farmers' National Council" and ex-Governor E. M. Ammons of Colorado, who is one of the most prominent farmers and cattlemen in the West, and who opposes this legislation.

At the end of last week witnesses against the bills included Oscar Mayer of Chicago, one of the oldest and most successful of the so-called independent packers. Mr. Mayer said his company's profits averaged about the same as those of the larger packers, and refuted the familiar Colver charges of declining competition. Mr. Mayer was particularly opposed to these bills because of the menace of such regulation to any packer's credit.

Livestock Men Oppose the Bills.

R. A. Morris, a well-known livestock producer of El Paso, Tex., appeared against this proposed legislation. He recounted the history of anti-packer agitation in the past, and showed how it had always reacted against the livestock producer, created a lack of confidence, and hampered relations all around.

Charles P. Stone, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, was a witness against these bills. He declared the agitation against the packers was brought about by misrepresentation of facts and conditions. He charged that the American National Live Stock Association had been induced by wrong methods to adopt resolutions favoring such legislation. He said such legislation was unnecessary and would prove harmful to livestock producers.

Former Governor E. M. Ammons of Colorado was a witness against the proposed

legislation. As a farmer and stock raiser he felt that these bills would do harm instead of good. He was so direct and forceful in his argument that he aroused the ire of Benjamin Marsh, of the "Farmers' National Council," self-appointed prosecutors of the meat packers, and Marsh became so abusive that he was censured by the committee and his remarks stricken from the record. Marsh still kept on haranguing, and the committee adjourned and left the room while he was talking.

Did They Live Up to Pledge?

Probably the most sensational testimony was that given before the committee on Thursday by Dr. J. M. Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., sheep raiser and president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association. Dr. Wilson opposed legislation in general and then gave the committee inside details of what happened at the recent convention of the American National Live Stock Association. He presented to the committee the minority and majority resolutions regarding packer legislation offered at the convention and also the compromise resolution finally agreed upon.

He went on to tell the committee how Senator Kendrick, president of the association, had approved a compromise report which clearly stated that legislation against the packers, if introduced, must be of a specific nature. He then pointed to Section 10 of the Gronna bill, recently reported by the Senate Committee, for which Senator Kendrick voted. Section 10 gives the proposed Live Stock Commission indiscriminate power to make rules, regulations, etc., to govern packers.

Dr. Wilson said the bill which Kendrick voted to report out favorably was contrary in spirit and principle to the resolution adopted by the live stock convention.

Point Out Dangers of Packer Legislation

The Institute of American Meat Packers, on behalf of the nearly two hundred concerns constituting its membership, has issued an analysis of the Gronna bill, Senate Bill No. 3944, creating a federal livestock commission, which is the bill favored by the Senate Committee on Agriculture for regulation of the meat and livestock industries.

The analysis, which has been published in pamphlet form and which will be distributed widely throughout the country, points out that the new bill came from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as a substitute for the old Ken-

Thomas W. Jerrems, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, appeared against the legislation late last week and said he was instructed by the directors of the Exchange to appear in opposition to the legislation. He opposed both the Anderson bill and the principles in the Gronna bill. He said the restrictions provided for would cause livestock feeders to abandon an already too hazardous occupation, and that the persons he represented were opposed especially to the provision of the Gronna bill creating a federal livestock Commission.

He dwelt at length upon the personnel which probably would be employed by the proposed Federal Livestock Commission if the Gronna bill is ever enacted, and said the general observation has been that if any men in government departments became experts they did not remain there after acquiring proficiency, and were immediately taken by some industrial plant and given better positions at greatly increased salaries, mediocre and lower grade appointees remaining in active service. Under such conditions he said it was natural that government employees could not be expected to conduct successfully the packing business, stock yards or livestock business, which they virtually would be called upon to do should the Gronna or other bills become laws.

Mr. Jerrems made clear to the committee that he is not opposed to any constructive legislation Congress might care to enact, but it seemed clear to him that all legislation under consideration was destructive instead of constructive.

J. H. Mercer, livestock man, Kansas Live Stock Commissioner and secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association, was one of few witnesses during recent days in favor of the legislation. He said it was lamentable to him to hear producers come before the committee and say there was no demand or need for legislation against the packers. He said the paramount problem before the producer today was to have something take place that will stabilize the markets of livestock producers. "For anyone to say that the market is stabilized in

(Continued on page 35.)

yon-Kendrick bills, which were abandoned after a storm of criticism had been raised against them by stock producers and raisers, farmers, so-called independent packers, editors of agricultural newspapers and the public generally.

The Institute of American Meat Packers is of the opinion that the new bill is little, if any, better than the abandoned measures.

The analysis, at the outset, terms the new bill class legislation, inasmuch as it is an attempt to impose burdens and restrictions upon one industry. It then goes

(Continued on page 44.)

Showing Made in Wilson Financial Report

The annual financial statement of Wilson & Company was made public this week for the year ending December 27, 1919. In spite of unusual conditions last year the statement shows an increase in the reserves of the company and a decrease of about \$5,000,000 in bills payable. Net quick assets of the company show an improvement over the previous year, and are now equal to \$240 for each dollar of liability.

In submitting the statement, President Thomas E. Wilson said:

"Not in many years, if ever, has the meat packing industry undergone so unusual a period as during 1919.

"Livestock prices in 1919 reached the highest levels in the history of the industry due to a demand for meat animals to fill the expected requirements from Europe. These enormous stocks accumulated at high prices failed to move because of the curtailment of the purchasing powers of European nations, due to an unsatisfactory exchange. This with the attacks made upon the industry resulted in large and quick declines in the livestock market which reflected naturally in the stocks on hand.

"We have, notwithstanding these very unusual conditions, through the development of other lines of our business, by practicing strictest economies and by efficiently operating, added somewhat to the amount of our surplus during the year.

"I feel that inasmuch as our industry has gone through a substantial re-adjustment in values that the year 1920 should be more satisfactory to the industry as a whole.

"We cannot expect heavy export orders, however, until European countries recover to the extent that their money will be somewhere near a more normal basis of exchange. I cannot over-emphasize the importance and great need for the formulation and adoption of some sound method

of stabilizing foreign exchange for the progress of our country commercially."

The consolidated balance sheet of Dec. 27, 1919, shows:

ASSETS:	
Property Accounts:	
Plants and equipment.....	\$61,691,946.83
Less—Mortgages payable and purchase money obligations	410,500.00
	\$31,281,446.83
Trade marks, patents, good will, etc.....	11,362,628.01
	\$42,644,074.84
Investments in affiliated companies not wholly owned	5,574,482.05
Merchandise, including consignments, less drafts drawn thereagainst.....	50,990,067.40
Accounts and notes receivable.....	18,767,407.58
U. S. government and miscellaneous securities	2,516,406.29
Cash	5,854,759.87
Insurance, interest, rents, etc., prepaid.....	659,526.16
	\$127,006,813.69
LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock:	
Preferred.....	
Authorized—\$12,000,000.00.....	
Outstanding	\$10,369,900.00
Common—(without par value)—Authorized—500,000 shares.....	
Outstanding—200,000 shares	20,000,000.00
	\$30,369,900.00
Twenty-five year mortgage bonds	\$20,645,000.00
Less—Bonds and cash in sinking fund	626,952.55
	20,018,047.45
Ten year convertible bonds.....	20,000,000.00
Accrued interest on bonds.....	384,018.15
Notes payable	25,659,445.78
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	6,540,654.30
Reserves against inventories, contingencies and federal taxes	3,007,483.79
Surplus	21,027,264.62
Note: Dividends declared Dec. 10, 1919:	
Preferred payable Jan. 2, 1920—1 3/4%	
Common payable Feb. 2, 1920—1.25 per share.....	
	\$127,006,813.69

The statement of surplus account is as follows:

Balance at Dec. 28, 1918.....	\$19,789,232.51
Deduct—Contribution to employees' pension fund	50,000.00
	\$19,739,232.51
Add—Profits from operation and investments realized during the year ending Dec. 27, 1919, after deducting interest on current indebtedness and provisions for depreciation and federal taxes	5,165,888.52
Less—Interest on bonded indebtedness	2,394,562.66
	\$22,510,558.37
Deduct—Dividends paid—Preferred stock	733,293.75
Common stock	759,000.00
	1,492,293.75
Balance at Dec. 27, 1919.....	\$21,027,264.62

Canadian Bacon Has Reputation Abroad

Toronto, Can., March 13, 1920.

Brig. Gen. John A. Gunn, head of Gunns' Limited, arrived home from England this week and declared that he was everywhere asked why Canadian exporters did not ship far more bacon to the English market.

"It was a source of great regret that I had to reply that we were not able to ship more bacon, because more hogs were not being produced in this country. Evidence of the value of Canadian bacon on the English market is that not one pound of Canadian bacon goes into storage in England, but is snapped up for immediate consumption as fast as it arrives. Besides, for every case of Canadian bacon sold buyers must take a few cases of other brands."

"If there is one thing more than another which could convince the Canadian farmer that our bacon has a place by itself on the British market, it is the price being paid in Canada for hogs as compared to the price the American farmer gets.

The condition of the Canadian packing industry for the past six months has not been one that means untold wealth to the packers. It is interesting to note figures which have just been prepared for the calendar year 1918—the big year when Canadian packing plans turned out products valued at \$185,806,221, as compared with \$153,279,252 for 1917.

The cost value of animals slaughtered and of dressed meats purchased by packing houses was \$140,626,199. The aggregate salaries and wages for all packing plants and abattoirs was \$12,173,385. The total amount of capital invested in the industry was \$86,969,756. Land, building and fixtures were valued at \$13,676,329; machinery and tools, \$6,342,766; material on hand, stocks in process, finished products and miscellaneous supplies, \$39,659,721; and cash accounts and bills receivable, \$27,299,940. These figures cover the operations in 1918, the last year of the war of 78 plants, and are quite noteworthy in view of the conditions which today surround the industry in Canada.

Give Municipal Abattoir Another Chance.

Despite the fact that this city may face a \$100,000 deficit, it was decided today to give the municipal abattoir one more year's trial under a new manager. The Board of Control took the attitude that something should be done to protect the small butcher and try to do something to control the beef trade here.

DEATH OF W. M. WILLMANN.

The National Provisioner regrets to announce the death of Mr. W. M. Willmann, auditor of The National Provisioner for more than 20 years past. Mr. Willmann passed away at his home near New York City on Sunday, March 14, after a brief illness from pneumonia. He had been at his desk in the New York offices until a few days before, and his taking off was an unexpected shock. He was a faithful member of The National Provisioner staff, and a living repository of information concerning the industry from its early days.

Through the twenty years that he had the financial destinies of The National Provisioner in charge, his associates learned to love and revere him, and now will miss him. Through the years he set an example of unflinching faithfulness and unerring judgment not too common in business America.

Nine years after his birth in Lemberg, Austria, in 1846, his father died. Despite his boyhood set-back, he got a good elementary education, learning the rudiments of accounting and finance in his stepfather's grocery business. How well he learned is evidenced from the proficiency he showed later in life.

Even in youth Mr. Willmann became restive in the narrow confines of purely local business. At nineteen he went to Hamburg, where the severity of the climate affected his health, so he sailed two years later for Japan. For eight years he lived there, until in one of those disastrous fires that laid waste so many Oriental cities he lost his accumulations of years. But he came out of it all a big man.

America had always seemed such a hopeful haven, so he settled by the Golden Gate, and after two years, in which he had re-established himself, he went to New York. There he married Miss Mathilde Mueller of Vienna, and a year later, in 1882, became a citizen of the United States.

Various enterprises, all related to the distribution of food products, took his time till his close personal friend, the late Dr. J. H. Senner, founder of The National Provisioner, urged Mr. Willmann to associate himself with this publication. This was in 1900. Twenty pleasant years have passed since then. And now that he is no longer with us we feel keenly the great loss that has been sustained. Mrs. Willmann and a son and daughter survive him.

Funeral services were held at his home in Palisade, N. J. The minister of the church in Hoboken where Mr. Willmann worshipped for thirty years officiated. The funeral was private, but there were many beautiful floral tributes.

MEAT PACKING GROWTH IN AUSTRALIA

Beef Shortage and Increase of Mutton Production

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Feb. 12, 1920.

The period of dry weather experienced in several of the Australian states, but especially in New South Wales and Queensland, where the losses of stock have been heavy, has been ended by good falls of rain, though not in the far inland districts to full extent. The whole aspect of the meat industry has been changed by this rain, but it must be some time before breeders will be able to stock up again, and there must be a shortage, of beef at any rate, for several years. This has led to a sharp rise in stock values, as owners are holding their cattle and sheep for breeding instead of marketing them for local consumption.

This is at present the off season, when most of the works are closed down, even if the drought had not compelled them to cease operations. The works treating mutton and lamb in the other states will soon start again, but the beef works in Queensland will not commence for some time, as it will take cattle a month or two to put on condition again.

It is suggested that Vestey's works at Darwin, Northern Territory, may not open at all in the coming winter. The firm has 15,000 tons of meat in cold store from last season, and sees little prospect of getting regular shipping to carry the new season's output.

Moreover, the labor troubles at this center are a great hindrance to continuous operations and very discouraging to the owners of the works. It is possible that, owing to the maritime strikes along the eastern seaboard, there may be a difficulty about getting coal supplies for the works. The owners of the Darwin works are said to have asked the Commonwealth government for some assurances on these points, but without result.

The works at Wyndham, in the adjoining area of Western Australia, killed 9,281 bullocks last season, which was the first in which it operated, and it is said that owners were paid only 2½d per lb. for meat, or £6 15s 4d per head for bullocks averaging 630 lbs. The bulk of the meat was canned, and the isolated locality of the works, which makes it impossible for owners to get the cattle away to the more populous centers, where they would bring double or even treble the price realized at the works, was responsible for the low price paid.

Heavier Exports from Australia.

Shipping has been more available lately in Australia, with the result that during December 600,000 carcasses of mutton, 535,000 carcasses of lamb and 32,770 quarters of beef were exported, being the largest quantity of mutton and lamb in a month since December, 1914. Practically all the meat was consigned to the Imperial government, whose contracts still hold good.

Nothing definite is known about the future, but as the contracts with the Argentine have not been renewed, it is assumed that the present contracts will run

out about April, which would be three months from the date of the ratification of the peace treaty. Private advices confirm the view that in Australia the contracts will end on April 10, and in New Zealand at the end of June.

So far as Queensland is concerned, the State government has stepped in and demanded that in making provision for export the meat companies shall make available 20,000 tons per annum for five years

at the same low rate that the State has been getting its present supplies of meat for the State shops—3d and 3½d per lb. There has been no development in this matter, for the reason that the adverse weather made it impossible to say that there would be any meat at all for export. The matter will be taken up again at an early date, however.

New Mutton Plants in Australia.

A feature of the meat industry in Australia of late has been the number of new works proposed, mainly to kill mutton. In this respect Australia is falling into line with New Zealand, which has a

(Continued on page 34.)

American Pork Products in Europe

The damage done to the reputation of American pork products abroad—not to mention the monetary loss—caused by the action of the British Government in taking over food control last August, and buying enormous quantities of meats which it was unable to properly care for or distribute, is reviewed in the following official report from U. S. Consul General Skinner at London. The matter has already been discussed in these columns, but Consul General Skinner's report is here reproduced:

"The requisition of large quantities of American bacon and lard by the British Ministry of Food on August 9, 1919, together with their purchases before and after that date, has resulted—no doubt without intention on the part of the public authorities—in an unfortunate situation which is prejudicial to the interests of American trade in these articles, and with respect to which the consuming public should be enlightened.

"Actuated by prudential motives, the authorities built up very large stocks of these articles by seizing the consignments lying in England belonging to the American packers and their agents, and also later, the consignments that were en route. Unfortunately, these quantities proved so excessive that it was impossible for the Ministry to handle and distribute them with reasonable promptitude, with the result that a considerable portion of the bacon and hams, which are of a mild cure and of a perishable nature, became stale and failed to give satisfaction to the consumer.

"For example, one concern from which the Ministry of Food bought liberal quantities of hams and bacon in July last under a guaranty of sound condition until a reasonable time after arrival in England, ascertained that the Ministry (through lack of accommodation on this side) cold-stored the goods for three months in America. Consequently the bacon has arrived here in stale condition, and before it eventually reaches the consumer it will be further deteriorated, if not tainted.

Why American Meats Are Not in Demand.

"A cablegram from these shippers to their London representatives, inquiring as to the cause of the apparent lack of demand from the British market, elicited a reply to the effect that the reasons for lack of demand were:

"1. The stale condition of all American bacon being distributed from the United States, the condition of which had seriously affected its reputation.

"2. Large supplies of Irish, Danish, and English bacon, which together with Canadian bacon were sufficient for the present time and were preferred by buyers, in view of the flat scale of retail prices, to bacon from the States.

"3. British traders' expectation of a reduction in the Ministry's price for American bacon.

"Further, the outlook was cabled as unfavorable.

"On the date mentioned it was understood that the stocks of the Food Ministry landed and afloat amounted to 360,000 boxes. As agents were holding another 100,000 boxes still unsold, and traders still another 100,000 boxes unsold, the quantity on hand was, of course, immense, and at the rate of consumption then prevailing their stock represented at least 28 weeks' supply.

American Bacon Resold on Continent.

"Thus it comes about that the Food Ministry, feeling itself forced to dispose of excess stocks, is understood to be reshipping and selling the surplus for export to Continental countries, either directly or through its appointed agents, thereby competing with American shippers, whose goods have been requisitioned, and incidentally (but, as stated, not intentionally) seriously injuring the reputation of American meats on Continental markets in the same manner as it has been injured in England.

"In the interval, Irish and Danish competitors manifest a tendency to decry the quality of American bacon, and the uninformed public is naturally prejudiced. The Food Controller has fixed a uniform retail price upon every class of bacon, and the inevitable result is that domestic bacon is in demand, and American bacon is neglected unless other classes are unavailable.

"The position is most unsatisfactory, and apparently will be intensified, as it will take some months to distribute the heavy supplies now in store, the quality of which (being of a perishable nature) will still further deteriorate. The shipment of bacon, hams, and lard to this market from America and Canada on private account, is still prohibited, since August 9 last, the British Ministry having agents in America acting as buyers.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

HANDLING S. P. BEEF HAMS.

A subscriber in Baltimore writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly advise what is the best method of handling S. P. Beef Hams after cure, for the purpose of drying, and what kind of structure is necessary.

The best method for drying beef hams is as follows: After the hams are thoroughly cured they should be soaked 24 hours in water at 68 to 72 degrees temperature. After soaking, the hams should be hung on racks to dry.

A small "S" hook, or twine, should be used for hanging, and this hook or twine should be inserted or run through the inside or outside about 2 in. from the end of the shank, and just above the knee cap on the knuckle piece. This prevents the hams from having a long skinny shank after drying.

When hanging on racks for drying take care to see that the pieces do not touch, so that a circulation of air around each piece is possible. The heavy pieces should be hung in the top of the house; that is, if drying is done on two or more floors.

A small wood fire should be maintained for the first 24 hours in connection with closed steam coils, and the house kept at a temperature of 130 degrees; then, by the use of only steam coils, a temperature of 120 to 125 degrees should be maintained until the beef is sufficiently dried to meet requirements, according to trade. Drying requires from 4 to 7 days, depending on size and condition of pieces.

The shrink on insides is 32 per cent; outsides, 37 per cent; knuckles, 35 per cent. In smoking the three cuts together shrinkage should run about 35 per cent.

The ordinary smokehouse, equipped with closed steam coils under the grating of the floors, is quite suitable for drying beef hams.

ABSORBING TANK ROOM ODORS.

The following inquiry is from a packer in Texas:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have heard of a method of absorbing the smell in tank rooms coming from cooking tallow tanks, and also from fertilizer rooms. Can you tell us how this is done, or where we can obtain the apparatus?

In regard to handling gases from cooking tanks. Many packers have been very successful in handling these gases with the use of a spray. These sprays are manufactured by different brass concerns. The whole equipment is made up by introducing the spray of sufficient size in the bull head end of a tee, this tee being on the end of about a 30-foot length of pipe,

built up in the same manner as a common barometric condenser, with the foot submerged in water.

Boards of health of different cities as a rule require that this submerged end be in a closed box of water, with a vent leading to the boiler room or some furnace where the non-soluble gases, such as hydrogen sulphites, will be consumed. Health departments contend that these are poisonous gases and should not be liberated around the packinghouse unless they are so handled.

Tanks can all be connected to a header of sufficient size, thence led to this tee; gases will then come in contact with the spray of water which will condense and cool the gases, leaving a small amount of non-soluble gases to be taken care of under the furnaces. Condenser systems are on the market, and almost any concern that makes packinghouse machinery makes condensers also.

There is a question in the writer's mind as to whether this connection to the furnace is necessary, and we do not believe it is, other than a city requirement. We hardly think the non-soluble gases are dangerous enough to make it necessary to pipe to the furnace, as in most cases it is not convenient to do this. Dust can be collected in fertilizer departments, which will have a tendency to overcome to some extent the obnoxious odors of fertilizer.

There are several very good dust-collecting systems on the market. One of the best arrangements to overcome odor is to dry up tankage and blood without loss of time and before decomposition sets in; this will be found quite an improvement in several ways. Also observe sanitation rules as closely as possible. A fertilizer department is generally looked on as the tail end of the business, and handled accordingly. If cleanliness is practiced it will be found beneficial in many respects.

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Faris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

The Logic of Service

We believe that the success of an individual as well as an institution directly depends upon the quality and quantity of service rendered. Quality service we believe is of first consideration and quantity second.

Thus only does character of service beget reputation and reputation quantity—quality and quantity resulting in success.

We further believe that the success we have attained—the business that we now get, results from the quality and quantity of service that we render. Ask some of those who send us repeat orders about Swenson service.

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OTTO V. SCHRENK, President.

ROBERT G. GOULD, Vice-President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Telephone Harrison 3421.

Cable Address: "Sampan," N. Y.

EASTERN OFFICES.

116 Nassau Street, New York.

Telephone Beekman 6477.

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WHO ARE THE FARMERS?

For the past year or more much pub-
licity has been given to statements from
Washington emanating from men assum-
ing to speak for the agriculturists of
America on any and all subjects, especial-
ly proposed legislation. Operating under
the title of "The Farmers' National Coun-
cil," these men have assumed to exert
great influence upon legislators and pub-

lic officials at the nation's capital. Lately
they appear to have allied themselves
with labor radicals and other extremists,
and there have been suggestions that they
were co-operating in the organization of
a political party in which the chief ele-
ments were to be the farmers and labor
unions.

The antipathy of the American farmer
to labor unionism has long been known.
Then, too, the farmer is seldom a radical.
It is not surprising, therefore, to learn
that at its recent national conference the
American Farm Bureau Federation
adopted the following resolution:

"We wish the American people to def-
initely understand that the organization
self-styled 'The Farmers' National Coun-
cil' has no authority to speak in behalf
of the farmers of this country.

"And all efforts on the part of the
'Farmers' National Council' to ally the
agriculturists of America with the radicals
in the industrial world is hereby de-
nounced."

The American Farm Bureau Federation
does not seem to be at all indefinite in its
actuality. Founded on the practical, suc-
cessful work of the county farm agent in
many states, this body grew from county
farm bureau units to the state federation,
and then blossomed into a national fed-
eration. It covers nearly 30 states and
has almost half a million paying members
on its rolls.

Politics naturally is not on the program
of such a body, but it evidently intends to
speak for the farmer when necessary, and
particularly when it comes to "calling the
turn" on agitators and demagogues.

TO STABILIZE MEAT DEMAND

A campaign begins during the coming
week, which is to be extended into every
section of the country, the object of which
is to show the consuming public a way
to reduce living cost by the more general
use of cheaper meat cuts. Strangely
enough, this campaign is to be carried
on by the U. S. Department of Justice,
whose functions are ordinarily confined to
the enforcement of the country's laws.
But in this instance, through having fal-
len heir to the remaining food regulation
functions of the late Food Administra-
tion, the Attorney General's department
has the machinery as well as the motive
to take up this possibly helpful enter-
prise.

Long ago the public was urged to try
cheaper meat cuts, as being fully as nu-
tritious and palatable as the so-called
choice cuts. It was explained that only
about 24 per cent of the beef carcass

yielded the steaks and roasts which most
people seemed to think they must have,
and that the pressure of demand for this
24 per cent sent up the price of such cuts,
while the remaining 76 per cent went
begging. Of course, the butcher had to
get more for his choice cuts.

But in spite of the earlier effort to edu-
cate the consuming public to the use of
cheaper cuts, the tendency continued to
demand only the hind-quarter tid-bits, and
late war prosperity among all classes has
only accentuated this tendency. The only
rebuttal argument offered was that cheap-
er cuts went up, too, whenever there was
a demand for them, and that the con-
sumer was no better off than before.

It seems the Department of Justice has
been conducting a quiet but thorough in-
vestigation of the subject, which has in-
volved not only the character of the vari-
ous cuts of meat and their nutritive value,
but also the market situation as it had to
do with retail prices. The Department has
posted itself thoroughly, and it now pro-
poses to tell the public what it knows,
and through a systematic campaign to
try to persuade consumers to give this
cheaper meat cut proposition a thorough
trial.

In this connection price fluctuations will
be carefully watched, both in the interest
of the consumer and for the sake of the
producer. For it is recognized that the
producer must not be discouraged by any
fall in prices which will react on him and
cause him to reduce his operations.

Rather the effort of the Department of
Justice seems to be in a direction which
will not only reduce living cost, but which
will stabilize meat demand so as to benefit
consumer, dealer and producer alike. It
is such an outcome which will be looked
forward to with the greatest anticipations
by the meat trade, which is continually
between the horns of a dilemma in this
matter of meat prices.

TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY

To purchase a motor truck these days,
when railroad transportation is far from
adequate to take care of immediate de-
mands, is merely a matter of good busi-
ness judgment. The business man today
figures that with better transportation
facilities he can do an increased business
and secure increased production and effi-
ciency via the motor truck. This gives
protection for not only his own business,
but the business of his community as a
whole, because congested traffic means de-
creased output and lower wages, mini-
mized demand and discouraged competi-
tion.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Skinner Packing Company's packing plant at Omaha, Nebr., was formally opened on March 18.

The Condon Packing Company, 211 St. Phillip street, Charleston, S. C., will shortly erect a new building.

The Statesville Cotton Mill Company, Statesville, N. C., has increased its capital from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

The plant of the Los Angeles Fertilizer Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been destroyed by fire with a loss approximating \$50,000.

The Equity Co-operative Packing Company, Fargo, N. D., has applied for permission to increase its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The Riverside Packing Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., will shortly rebuild its recently burned smokehouse which was destroyed at a loss of approximately \$25,000.

The Colorado Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations, comprising twenty-nine state shipping associations, has been formed at Denver. Following the election of a board of seven directors, a resolution was adopted favoring affiliation with the national federation which comprises 3,500 co-operative associations.

Cleveland packinghouse workers returned to work last week following a conference between their representatives and the employees who agreed to arbitrate the grievances.

The Keller Dressed Meat Company has absorbed the interests of the B. M. Fox & Company, Ogden, Utah, and will operate hereafter as the Fox-Keller Dressed Meat Company. The capital stock of the corporation will be \$100,000.

Joseph M. Cudahy, former president of the Cudahy Packing Company, has succeeded W. H. Isom as president of the Sinclair Refining Company, the refining and marketing subsidiary of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp.

The Point Adams Packing Company has been formed at Salem, Ore., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are C. L. Rogers, Edward E. Beard and G. W. Utzinger. Headquarters of the corporation will be located at Hammond, Clatsop county.

The temporary receivership for the Associated Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, a \$5,000,000 corporation, was made permanent, John A. Cavanaugh, president of a Des Moines bank, having been appointed receiver. Way for reorganization was left open if a majority of the stockholders so desire.

The Memphis Packing Corp., Memphis, Tenn., held its annual meeting of stockholders on March 17. Among the many important matters discussed was that of erecting a large public cold storage warehouse to be built in connection with the packing plant.

The D. B. Martin Company, packers, of Philadelphia, Pa., have issued \$1,500,000 in first mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, to pay off existing indebtedness and to finance new construction to take care of their rapidly-growing business. This is one of the old, substantial packing concerns of the East. The company's net earnings for 1919 are reported by President J. J. Martin as \$442,535.92.

ATE LESS BEEF IN 1919.

A reduction of almost eight pounds per capita in the consumption of beef in the United States in 1919 is attributed by government officials to the high cost of meats in 1919. Department of Agriculture statistics made public this week show the consumption of veal and mutton has increased in proportion to the decline in the sales of beef.

Slightly less pork was eaten, but the total consumption of pork products was much larger than in 1917, and the exports of pork and lard were greater than ever shown in the records of the department. The total meat consumption was less than in 1918, the per capita for 1918 being 150.08 and that in 1919, 141.98.

Beef exports were shown to have fallen off 56.8 per cent, but the shipments of pork and lard to foreign ports show a great increase. The exports were equivalent to 18,000,000 hogs, weighing 200 pounds apiece. The number of hogs slaughtered was a million more than in 1918.

DEATH OF J. V. JAMISON.

Announcement is made of the death of Mr. J. V. Jamison, president of the Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Hagerstown, Md., which took place on March 11. As the head of one of the most active and progressive concerns affiliated with the meat packing industry, Mr. Jamison was very well known in the industry. With the assistance of his son, J. V. Jamison, Jr., he had built up the business of this company to a point where Jamison cold storage doors were known wherever there was cold storage or a meat cooler.

INCREASE IN MEAT FREIGHTS.

A conference will be held in Washington on March 22 at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the subject of increase in rates on livestock and packinghouse products. This is in line with the general move to secure increase in railroad rates because of wage advances and following the enactment of the railroad law. Railroad representatives, shippers, packers and others will be represented at the conference.

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MEAT PACKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Advance—Trade Fair—Hog Markets Firm—Stocks Gain.

The pork market has made new high levels for the month and the market for ribs and lard has also been very firm. Hogs have advanced and have shown persistent firmness. These conditions have been shown with a moderate foreign trade, unfavorable reports as to the conditions of the demand abroad, the revolution in Germany and increasing stocks in this country as reflected by the mid-month statement. Strength of hogs has been influenced quite materially by the strength in feed grains, the advance in corn to new high levels for the month, and the moderate movement of corn from the country notwithstanding the advance.

The mid-month stock statement was about as expected. The trade has been looking for a gain in lard, and were not disappointed. The increase in stocks of lard were about as expected. The gain in the total for the month was 5,548,000 lbs., compared with a decrease last year of 5,920,000 lbs., and the present total of lard is 56,272,000 lbs., against 29,692,000 lbs. total a year ago. The stock of ribs showed a small increase, with the total 9,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year. The comparative stocks of mid-March and end of February follow:

	1920	
	Mid-March.	End Feb.
Pork, new, bbls.....	6,109	6,121
Pork, old, bbls.....	5	5
Lard, new, lbs.....	46,472,000	41,108,000
Lard, old, lbs.....	1,649,000	1,650,000
Lard, other, lbs.....	3,151,000	7,963,000
Lard, total, lbs.....	56,272,000	50,724,000
Short ribs, lbs.....	9,496,000	9,149,000

Stocks last year follow:

	1919	
	Mid-March.	End Feb.
Pork, new, bbls.....	1,389	1,364
Pork, old, bbls.....	2,502	2,672
Lard, new, lbs.....	11,095,000	15,184,000
Lard, old, lbs.....	1,931,000	4,089,000
Lard, other, lbs.....	16,686,000	16,339,000
Lard, total, lbs.....	29,692,000	35,602,000
Short ribs, lbs.....	386,000	403,000

The action of the hog market has been having a very direct bearing on the price of product, and hogs have been holding

around 15c average, with the movement continuing moderate. Packing the past week was 568,000, against 525,000 the previous week and 595,000 last year; for the first two weeks of the summer season 1,093,000 against 1,166,000 last year.

The export demand is unsatisfactory and there seems to be every indication of continued moderate movement. A very interesting report received by the State Department from the American Consul at London regarding the bacon situation confirms what The National Provisioner has already published on the subject. This report states that the authorities build up large stocks of bacon in London and other English ports by seizing consignments there belonging to American packers. The amounts seized were larger than the Ministry could handle, and as a result the situation became an unwieldy one. The Ministry bought large quantities of hams and bacon in July under guarantee of sound condition until a reasonable time after arrival, but owing to delay in arrival and delay in unloading these meats became stale. On January 28 the Food Ministry had 360,000 boxes of bacon and other interests 200,000 boxes. These supplies were so large in competition with the Irish and Danish bacon that was new and fresh that it was impossible to handle the American supplies and the surplus was exported to the continent. The stale condition made a sale difficult and resulted in great dissatisfaction on the part of buyers.

The advance in the exchanges has brought some confidence in a better export demand, but the report as to the British situation as given in this consular statement and the reports which have been very persistent in New York as to the British situation, do not encourage a large movement. The understanding among provision men at New York has been that British interests have no storage room, and on account of this condition the February purchases for British account have been stored at the seaboard, and also the March purchases. Beginning in February the British Government sharply reduced its buying orders, and statements have been persistent that the April orders have been cut 50 per cent.

A serious factor in the conditions for shipment has been the long time taken to unload on the other side, owing to the congested port conditions. At English points it is stated that vessels occasionally take two weeks to unload. Stocks there have been so large that shipments of meats have been made from London to America.

As regards the situation on the Continent, reports are mixed. Neutral countries are claimed to have considerable stocks. The bill introduced this week in Congress to give Germany a billion dollar credit, using the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian as collateral, will, if acted upon favorably, result in large shipments of foodstuffs and of cotton and other raw materials for manufacturing.

PORK—The market has been very dull, but the undertone was firm both in the west and at the east. Export interest, however, was lacking and domestic trade quiet. Mess was quoted at New York at \$42@43, family \$50@52, and short clears \$40@45. At Chicago cash pork was quoted at about \$37.

LARD—The market was very quiet, and steady at New York, but was weak at Chicago, with cash lard selling at 90c under the May option. At New York prime western was quoted at 21.45@21.55c, middle western 21.20@21.30c, New York City 20½@20¾, compound 22@23c, refined to the continent 23.75c. South American and Brazil kegs 25c. At Chicago cash lard sold at 90c off the May price, and was quotable at 20.90c, while loose lard was quoted at \$2.05 off the May price.

BEEF—Cash trade continued very quiet, but the market was firmly held. At New York mess was quoted \$16@18, packet \$17@19, family \$21@23, and extra Indian mess \$40@42.

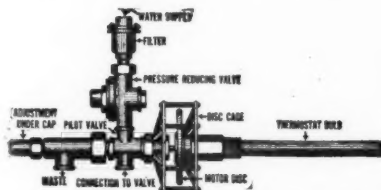
SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PORK AND BEEF DISTRIBUTION.

The monthly report of the United States Wheat Director has just been published giving the statistics on pork and beef production for January and for the seven months ending January 31st.

This report shows packing for January was 767,000 hogs less than last year. The

Save Money on Hog Dehairing



The Powers Regulator No. 19

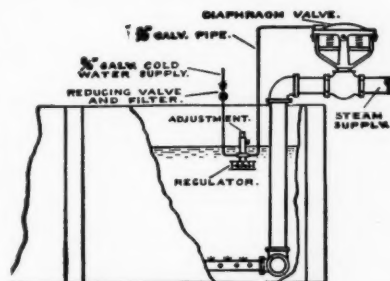
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average weight of hogs was, however, about six pounds more than a year ago, resulting in a moderate relative increase in production. For the seven months the packing has been nearly five million hogs less than a year ago. A feature of the distribution is the decrease in the exports of 357,000,000 lbs., while the domestic consumption has increased 187,000,000 lbs.

In beef the kill has shown a decrease not only for the month but for the seven months, but the average weight has been 69 lbs. more than last year. The exports for the period show an enormous decrease, 612,000,000 lbs. less than last year for the 7 months, but there has been an increase in domestic distribution of 476,000,000 lbs.

The detailed statistics follow:

PORK SITUATION.						
	Total July 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, '19.	January, 1919.	Total July 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, '20.	Total July 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, '18.	January, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, to Jan. 31, '19.
Inspected slaughter	17,577,123	5,078,521	22,635,644	20,163,682	5,845,896	26,009,378
Average dressed product.....	169.94	172.74	170.57	167.70	161.6	166.33
Dressed product	2,987,162,000	877,264,000	3,864,366,000	3,281,469,000	944,664,000	4,326,135,000
Storage beginning of period.....	1,047,899,000	690,252,000	1,047,899,000	973,536,000	827,448,000	973,536,000
Storage end of period.....	660,252,000	883,221,000	883,221,000	827,448,000	1,107,068,000	1,107,068,000
Domestic exports:						
Fresh pork:						
Allies	6,548,625	2,270,003	8,819,228	3,089,813	254,298	3,944,111
Neutrals	673,517	1,148	674,665	8,761	1,679,865	1,688,626
Central Powers	2,019,400		2,019,400			
Canned pork:						
Allies	2,101,631	34,413	2,136,049	2,131,089	226,653	2,357,742
Neutrals	127,735	57,966	185,701	119,065	11,075	121,740
Central Powers	437	43				
Pickled pork:						
Allies	15,482,886	3,617,092	19,099,978	16,663,478	2,199,176	18,862,654
Neutrals	4,314,952	634,095	4,949,047	916,105	114,827	1,030,932
Central Powers	369,444		369,444			
Bacon:						
Allies	253,513,143	63,883,813	317,396,956	605,972,424	107,745,025	713,717,449
Neutrals	137,740,553	12,455,468	150,196,021	10,070,341	3,050,218	13,120,559
Central Powers	45,489,546	1,161,721	49,651,267			
Ham and shoulders:						
Allies	134,007,752	13,194,564	147,202,316	222,413,901	55,733,182	278,147,083
Neutrals	11,689,836	633,926	12,323,762	1,672,789	506,632	2,179,421
Central Powers	5,735,796	77,433				
Total pork:						
Allies	411,654,037	83,000,490	494,654,527	850,870,705	166,158,334	1,017,029,039
Neutrals	154,546,593	13,782,603	168,329,196	12,778,061	5,362,617	18,141,278
Central Powers	56,614,653	1,239,197	57,853,850			
Total pork	622,815,283	98,022,290	720,837,573	863,649,366	171,520,951	1,035,170,317
Lard:						
Allies	177,875,692	29,217,715	207,093,407	262,744,525	37,055,961	299,800,486
Neutrals	94,068,963	8,642,993	102,711,956	18,233,830	994,301	19,228,131
Central Powers	37,786,121	1,558,591	39,344,712			
Total lard	309,730,776	39,419,299	349,150,075	280,978,355	38,050,262	319,028,617
Grand tot. pork prod.	932,546,059	137,441,589	1,069,987,648	1,144,627,721	276,255,693	1,420,883,414
Inc. or dec. in stocks.....	-387,557,000	+222,969,000	-164,588,000	-146,088,000	+279,620,000	+133,532,000
Apparent consumption	2,442,113,000	516,853,000	2,958,936,000	2,382,929,000	388,789,000	2,771,718,000
Prices:						
Hogs, live (per 100 lbs.).....	\$16.482	\$14.750	\$16.088	\$18.024	\$17.622	\$17.936
Dressed hogs, (lb.).....	.249	.242	.247	.262	.249	.259
Bacon (lb.).....	.342	.320	.337	.431	.411	.426
Lard (lb.).....	.268	.257	.257	.251	.224	.245
Hams (lb.).....	.303	.250	.291	.341	.350	.343
BEEF SITUATION.						
	Total July 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, '19.	January, 1919.	Total July 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, '20.	Total July 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, '18.	January, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, to Jan. 31, '19.
Inspected slaughter	5,641,873	832,231	6,474,104	6,793,880	1,119,200	7,913,080
Average dressed weight.....	621.11	625.01	625.46	625.46	510.7	456.79
Dressed product	2,940,023,000	461,897,000	3,401,920,000	3,043,047,000	571,575,000	3,614,622,000
Storage beginning of period.....	191,604,000	191,604,000	191,604,000	188,925,000	335,073,000	188,925,000
Storage end of period.....	298,864,000	289,241,000	289,241,000	335,073,000	330,323,000	330,323,000
Domestic exports:						
Fresh beef:						
Allies	29,822,515	3,145,750	32,968,265	505,143,772	68,194,502	573,338,274
Neutrals	16,126,921	5,666,411	21,793,332	293,293	3,754	297,047
Central Powers	31,026,392	14,060,062	45,086,454			
Canned beef:						
Allies	10,177,723	406,580	10,584,309	68,944,483	8,835,515	77,779,998
Neutrals	2,263,591	665,938	2,929,529	261,722	3,800,545	4,062,267
Central Powers	2,132,717	9,119	2,141,836			
Pickled beef:						
Allies	11,117,003	1,291,131	12,408,134	116,393,918	10,160,442	126,554,360
Neutrals	5,280,127	379,309	5,659,436	745,251	123,376	868,627
Central Powers	2,467,577		2,467,577			
Total beef:						
Allies	51,117,241	4,843,467	55,960,708	690,482,173	87,190,459	777,672,632
Neutrals	23,679,639	6,711,719	30,391,357	1,300,266	3,927,675	5,227,941
Central Powers	35,626,686	14,069,181	49,695,807			
Total beef	110,423,566	25,624,368	136,047,932	691,782,439	91,118,134	782,900,573
Oleo oil:						
Allies	19,772,803	1,625,494	21,398,297	20,054,688	2,899,430	22,944,118
Neutrals	15,017,583	1,668,620	16,686,003	2,240,601	2,663,569	4,909,961
Central Powers	3,752,508	822,150	4,574,657			
Tallow:						
Allies	14,607,945	556,359	15,164,304	1,384,354	60,269	1,894,623
Neutrals	9,060,465	327,788	9,418,253	131,156	380,565	491,751
Central Powers	632,939	251,383	884,322			
Total oleo oil and tallow	62,874,043	4,951,833	67,825,870	23,760,829	5,973,624	29,734,453
Grand total	173,297,000	30,576,190	203,873,808	715,543,268	99,896,115	815,239,383
Increase or dec. in stocks.....	-9,623,000	+97,637,000	+97,637,000	+146,138,000	-4,750,000	+141,388,000
Apparent consumption	2,659,465,000	440,944,000	3,100,409,000	2,181,366,000	476,629,000	2,657,995,000
Prices:						
Cattle, good native steers (per 100 lbs.).....	15.498	14.062	15.303	15.354	15.912	15.442
Beef carcasses (lb.).....	.228	.222	.229	.243	.245	.243
Steer loins No. 2 (lb.).....	.380	.404	.383	.363	.412	.370
Steer chucks No. 2 (lb.).....	.146	.146	.146	.211	.200	.200
Steer rounds No. 2 (lb.).....	.214	.200	.212	.245	.220	.244

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month ago and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending March 11, 1920:

	—Receipts—			—Top Price Selects—		
	Week ending Mar. 11 1919	Week ending Mar. 4 1919	Week ending Mar. 11 1919	Same Week Mar. 11 1919	Same Week Mar. 4 1919	Same Week Mar. 11 1919
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,519	4,922	6,056	19.85	\$19.00	\$19.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,180	1,412	805	20.75	18.50	19.75
Montreal (E. End)	528	465	555	20.75	18.50	19.75
Winnipeg	4,047	7,218	1,856	19.50	18.75	19.25
Calgary	748	2,918	513	20.45	18.25	19.75
Edmonton	675	706	863	19.80	17.50	19.00

MEAT IN STORAGE ON MARCH 1.

Following is a summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on March 1, 1920, with comparisons, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	Mar. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1919.	Feb. 1, 1920.	Feb. 1, 1919.
Frozen beef	222,412,671	265,293,467	252,036,946	294,513,641
Frozen pork	130,519,183	128,897,380	106,677,241	104,708,446
Lamb and mutton	5,775,384	8,012,376	7,736,680	11,359,111
Cured Beef:				
In process of cure	13,118,238			
Fully cured	23,848,397	31,245,928	36,715,182	35,809,941
Dry Salt Pork:				
In process of cure	140,282,177			
Fully cured	257,461,732	435,661,016	332,847,904	471,746,878
Pickled Pork:				
In process of cure	196,591,345			
Fully cured	163,078,948	435,197,393	337,238,224	392,279,959
Lard	111,855,796	125,400,693	97,648,996	138,352,989
Misc.	109,080,244	132,070,407	113,228,417	141,913,605

A comparison of holdings with those of previous months is as follows:

	Increases or decreases over previous months.		
	Mar. 1, 1920, with Mar. 1, 1919.	During Feb., 1920.	During Feb., 1919.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Frozen beef	-42,880,796	-29,624,275	-29,220,174
Frozen pork	+1,621,903	+23,841,942	+24,188,934
Lamb and mutton	-2,236,992	-2,011,296	-3,346,735
Cured Beef:			
Fully cured	+5,720,707	+251,453	+4,564,013
Dry Salt Pork:			
Fully cured	-37,917,107	+64,896,105	-36,085,862
Pickled Pork:			
Fully cured	-75,527,100	+22,432,069	+42,937,434
Lard	-13,553,807	+14,266,890	-12,943,386
Miscellaneous	-22,980,163	+4,148,173	-9,843,195

Note—The stocks include holdings in both cold storage warehouses and packing plants, and include product in process of cure as well as that ready for market.

Thou shalt guard thyself with all diligence; this is the first and greatest commandment of Safety First. The second is like unto it, Thou shalt guard thy neighbor as thyself, says the National Safety Council.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending March 13, 1920, are reported as follows:

	Week ended Mar. 13, 1920.	Week ended Mar. 15, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Mar. 13, 1920.
United Kingdom			1,005
Continental			5,263
So. and Cent. Amer.	130		505
West Indies	529	280	4,875
Brit. N. A. Colonies.	324		2,820
Other countries			105
Totals	999	260	14,673

BACON AND HAM.

United Kingdom	5,110,000	13,635,558	311,366,000
Continental	6,461,200	31,890,919	238,153,800
So. and Cent. Amer.	128,387		454,411
West Indies	1,035,245		3,180,001
Brit. N. A. Colonies.	151,632		367,774
Other countries	68,064		328,980
Totals	12,972,428	45,526,477	553,790,796

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	5,254,200	303,328	80,029,600
Continental	4,014,200	18,376,915	162,173,202
So. and Cent. Amer.	135,503	163,000	984,659
West Indies	372,593	408,000	2,572,212
Brit. N. A. Colonies.	9,507		83,458
Other countries	1,300		101,996
Totals	9,787,213	19,341,243	245,955,128

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	919	7,051,428	3,257,213
Portland, Me.		30,000	510,000
Boston		2,421,000	4,062,000
Philadelphia		1,690,000	206,000
Baltimore		322,000	.....
New Orleans	80	.....	.....
St. Johns, N. B.		1,452,000	1,747,000
Total week	999	12,972,428	9,787,213
Prev. week	774	20,553,600	18,899,877
Two weeks	325	15,030,408	14,374,560
Cov. week, 1919.		45,524,472	31,941,243

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week has been very quiet but the undertone was considerably stronger both at New York and in the West. At Chicago prices were up $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from a week ago and New York was nominally 1 cent a pound higher. At New York the last previous sale of special loose was at 14c, but the market was quoted at 15c nominal, and in some quarters 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is named. Demand has improved a little and with supplies rather small prices have responded rather quickly to the increase in consuming inquiry. The export situation has not improved much but the serious strike situation at the Argentine ports continued and is checking the outward movement of South American tallow, and will, it is believed, increase export interest in the market should the strike remain in force much longer. At New York prime city was quoted at 14c nominal, special loose, 15c nominal, and edible 16@17c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 15@15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and edible at 17@17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE—The market has been rather quiet and barely steady notwithstanding the better feeling in tallow and other greases. Rumors were current of sales of oleo at 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, but toward the close of the week the market was quoted at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked. At Chicago oleo was quoted at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ @17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL—There was little feature to the market the past week and prices were about steady. Extra oleo at New York was quoted at 26@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Chicago extra oleo was quoted at 26@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE—The market for greases has been somewhat firmer the past week both at New York and at Chicago. Prices have advanced with a somewhat better demand, influenced to some extent by the upturn in tallow. Offerings are firmly held. At New York yellow was quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c and choice house at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, while at Chicago yellow was quoted at 14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and house at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market the past week has been dull and featureless with the undertone steady. 20° cold test was quoted at \$2@2.10, 30°, 1.90@2, and prime \$1.70@1.75.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 27c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 29c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 28c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 27c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 26c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 27c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 16c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 36c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 32c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 27c;

12@14 lbs. avg., 24c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 28c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 27c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zann.)

New York, March 17, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 32@34c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 30c; 10@12 lbs., 29c; 12@14 lbs., 28c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs., 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 12@14 lbs., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 24c; 8@10 lbs., 25c; 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 29c; 10@12 lbs., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 18@20 lbs., 28c; city steam lard, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; compound, 22c; dressed hogs, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 28c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; 14@16 lbs., 25c; skinned shoulders, 22c; boneless butts, 28c; Boston butts, 25c; lean trimmings, 22c; regular trimmings, 18c; spare ribs, 18c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 5-6c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 20c.

BEEF SHORTAGE IS PREDICTED.

Best quality light hogs are selling at Chicago this week around 16c, while heavy butchers are selling as low as 14c. This is an unusual spread, with both ends being good quality. The objection to the heavy hogs, say W. G. Press & Co., in their market letter, is that the future provision market in ribs, lard and pork, where the bulk of the product of the heavy hogs is marketed, does not respond to the advance in the general hog market. The bulk of sales in the hog market is from \$14.25 to \$15.75.

The present situation in livestock is more or less bewildering. Corn is going up day after day and cattle are going down week after week. Best cattle are \$5.00 a 100 lbs. lower than a year ago. Hogs are struggling along trying to hold

their own, with the packers fighting every advance. This situation does not forecast anything but a scarcity of livestock later on. Farmers will not continue to exert their full energy in the raising of livestock, with livestock and corn so far out of parity.

Competent livestock experts at the yards claim that in six weeks the best part of the cattle on feed will have been marketed. We will have no range cattle before July. We are 13 per cent short of live cattle so far this year as against last year and 20 per cent short in beef tonnage, owing to the poor killing quality of the cattle this year. There are very few cattle going out on feed at the present time. This is a very discouraging situation, and it is very evident that we will not have enough beef to supply our wants.

It is also claimed that owing to the unfavorable season last year, we will have a 50 per cent shortage in range lambs. This means high-priced mutton, as a very heavy percentage of lambs comes from the ranges.

Now, if we are going to have a shortage of beef and mutton, we surely are not going to have any cheap hogs, for our supply of hogs will be only moderate for the next six or seven months. The Eastern packers have taken out of Chicago in the first two days of this week 24,000 hogs as against 16,000 for the first two days of last week, and 11,000 for the corresponding time last year, and 19,000 for the corresponding two days two years ago. So far this year they have taken 478,000 as against 341,000 for the corresponding time last year. This gives some idea of the Eastern domestic demand for fresh pork.

We do not consider our surplus stocks of hog meats heavy when we look ahead and see what the demand will be for hams and side meats. Lard stocks are liberal and look rather heavy, owing to lack of a normal export demand, but when we stop to think what other edible fats are selling at we feel that lard will soon find a big domestic outlook. Butter has been wholesaling as high as 74c lb. this week, and as it is only one step down from butter to lard, we consider the price of lard too low.

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EDIBLE OIL DEVELOPMENT.

The greatest oil seed crop in the world is the American cottonseed, says Dr. David Wesson in the New York Journal of Commerce. Great as it was during the past three or four years, it did not produce enough oil to feed this country and Europe, and the American mills and refineries have used up in addition enormous quantities of imported copra and coconut oil, peanuts, both domestic and imported, and also imported peanut and soya bean oils.

The cotton oil crop for the season ending 1918-19 was smaller than usual. Only 5,500,000 tons of seed were produced, and about 82 per cent of the crop was crushed. To make matters worse, the dry season caused a very low yield of oil, the seed carrying only about 18.75 per cent, instead of about 20 per cent, which is the normal contents. The yield of crude oil during last year's crushing season was about 3,300,000 barrels, yielding something over 3,000,000 barrels of refined oil.

The cotton crop for the present crushing season is estimated to yield about 5,350,000 tons of seed, which has been selling at abnormally high prices, in some cases \$95 to \$100 a ton. The yield is nearly 3 per cent less than last year, but the seed has a higher oil content. It is problematical, however, whether the net yield will be anywhere near as great as it was last season on account of damage to the seed in the Mississippi valley and Texas, causing high refining losses and oil of inferior quality.

The great demand for vegetable shortenings, which normally take 75 per cent

of the refined oil, has required the use of other oils during the past season to augment the supply, consequently considerable copra and Oriental oils have been imported. The situation has been rendered more acute by a very short peanut crop. At the present time we have an anomaly of seeing vegetable shortening compounds selling at higher prices than hog lard.

Technically, the greatest change which has taken place during the year in the cottonseed oil industry, says Dr. David Wesson in the Journal of Commerce, has been the installation of centrifugal machines for the recovery of free oil from soap stock. By the use of these machines refining losses have been cut down about 1 per cent wherever the machines are in use.

This development has been due to the low price of glycerine. During the war it paid better to leave the glycerine in the soap stock from which it was recovered, together with the fatty acids. The present high price of oil and low price of glycerine makes it pay better to let the glycerine go and save the oil.

The high price of oil and other fatty products has made technical control more necessary than ever and has greatly increased the demand for skilled chemists to check the work of the oil mills and preside over the operation of the refineries, continues Dr. Wesson. At the present time no sane man would run an oil plant without a chemist any more than a banker would try to operate his bank without bookkeepers.

The high prices of oil are making the leaders in industry look into the matter of solvent extraction very carefully. The problem has been pretty well solved, and, when capital acquires the necessary nerve to install and operate solvent plants, a big change will be seen in the industry, says Dr. Wesson.

At the moment, with the best pressing

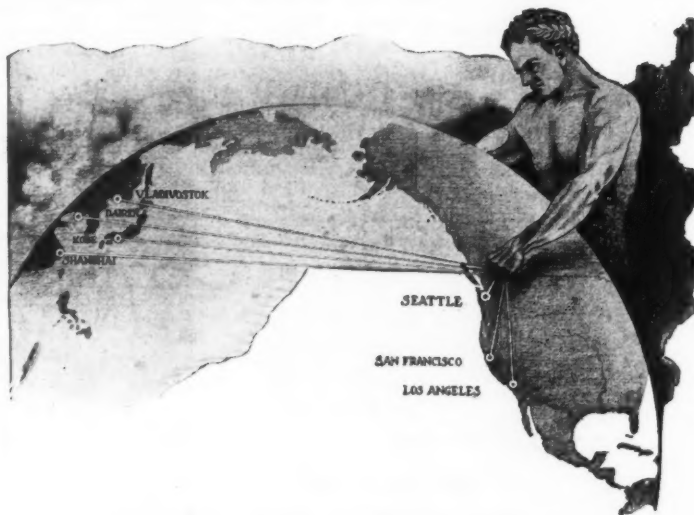
methods available, we leave in the cake 15 per cent of the total oil in the seed. When we press cottonseed, this amounts to 60 pounds of oil per ton of seed, which now sells at, say, 3½ cents a pound. In the shape of oil it would be worth 20 cents per pound, making an approximate advance of \$10 per ton on the seed worked. If successful solvent extraction could be used on all our cottonseed it would mean something like \$30,000,000 a year added to the value of the crop.

During the past year high priced butter and improved manufacturing methods have caused a great increase in the manufacture and use of margarine and vegetable butters. These products are so good that all that is needed to increase their use still further is a repeal of the iniquitous oleomargarine law.

Large quantities of vegetable oils could be used to advantage in making synthetic cheese by emulsifying the oils with skimmed milk, so as to replace the butter fat. The emulsion can then be used in cheese making, turning out a very acceptable and nutritious product, which would greatly cut down the high cost of food for the great mass of our people.

The reason this is not done is because a filled cheese law throttles the industry by taxation, licenses and other restrictions similar to the oleomargarine law, making it almost impossible to operate. The farmer is benefited by these laws, as it enables him to sell his butter at the highest possible price, while he and his family thrive on nut margarine and oleomargarine and pocket the difference in price.

It is hoped that enlightened public sentiment and common sense in Congress will repeal the oleomargarine and filled cheese laws and allow these products to be sold like all other food under the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, which would give ample protection to everybody concerned.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Consuming Demand Slow—Markets Quiet
—Prices Steady—Cotton Oil Trade
Smaller—Sentiment Mixed.

The cottonseed-oil market the past week has moved nervous and irregular within a comparatively narrow range and prices show little change from a week ago. Trading was on a somewhat smaller scale and there was no important change in general conditions within the market itself. The trend of values has been more or less influenced by outside conditions. Commission house trade has been more mixed and sentiment was more divided. Liquidation on the part of longs in the May delivery was a feature in the latter part of last week and early this week, and there was some pressure from the West at times and from professionals. But the market recovered quickly on covering of shorts and buying by the south, due to the steadier tone in lard, the upturn in grains, the advance in cotton to new high levels for all time, the better tone in the financial markets and various reports of loans to the Central Empires.

The feature of the market has been the heavy switching from the May to the July delivery. At one time recently the May option was fifty points under July, but early in the week it narrowed to around

fifteen points and again widened during the latter part of the week to forty points. In many quarters the belief prevails that there is quite a large southern long interest in the May option and the best interests in the trade feel confident that the May delivery will follow the course of December, January and March and go to a discount of a cent a pound or more under July when that month comes around. It has been stated that moderate deliveries on April contracts will be made and predictions are that deliveries on May contracts will be large. The deliveries on March contracts so far have been about 8,500 barrels and practically all taken in by speculators who have sold the May against it and who undoubtedly will deliver this oil out of store on May contracts. In addition some refiners have quite a large open interest and are expected to make good sized deliveries.

Who is to stop the oil delivered on contract is puzzling the trade at present, unless the option drops to a favorable carrying charge which will induce speculators to take the oil in on May contracts and sell the July against it. Rumors have been current that fully 20,000 barrels are in store at New York, but the movement of oil toward this center the past few days has been checked somewhat by the coastwise longshoremen's strike and should this strike continue long, which is hardly possible, it might become a factor in the May situation.

Consuming trade the past week has been

as slow as any time within the past month or two. Compound lard still has the disadvantage of selling over pure lard and trade naturally is seriously restricted. Consequently stocks continue to accumulate of both refined and crude oil and even the lard stocks continue to gain, the stock of Chicago alone increasing 5,500,000 lbs. the first half of March with the total lard stock there of 56,250,000 pounds against less than 30,000,000 pounds at this time last year. The crude oil markets have also shown a weaker tone and declined about 1 cent a pound the past week to the lowest levels for some time past. The weakness was particularly noticeable in the southeast where crude oil was offered on a prime basis at 17c and sold on a folio basis at 16.60c. In the valley on a folio basis crude sold at 16.40c and in Texas at 16½c. The volume of crude offered is not large but the impression prevails that southern supplies are liberal and that the south must market this crude between now and May 1st. Refiners are said to be well stocked up and it is intimated that in order to effect sales concessions in prices will have to be made. The break in crude oil has placed the market on a very favorable hedging basis for the refiner, the May and July options being approximately ¾ to ¾c over the price of crude in the southeast.

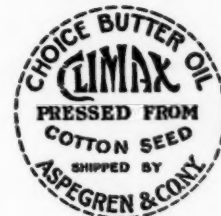
While lard and other greases particularly tallow has shown a tendency toward firmness the cottonseed-oil market has made a very poor response to any signs of strength. The strength in other markets, however, has helped check the decline in

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oil but has not improved distributive demand any, and as a result sentiment in professional quarters continues in the main bearish. There are many who are now predicting a good sized carryover of oil and although weather conditions the past week have not been satisfactory for new cotton crop preparations the tendency

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is and it is believed will be realized to increase the cotton acreage this year, but as yet no important estimates have been announced.

During the week the Census Bureau report on cottonseed and cottonseed products was made public and showed a further increase in the amount of supplies on hand.

The situation in vegetable oils showed little change the past week. Trade has been rather small and domestic consuming demand continues rather quiet while export inquiry has not been active, although reports have been current of small amounts of cocoanut oil having been sold abroad. The domestic trade continues to buy in a hand-to-mouth way, but offerings of the various oils have not been large, and as a result the market has been comparatively steady. The price of refined corn oil was lowered by manufacturers, but demand was reported better the latter part of the week. In some quarters a better feeling is in evidence towards vegetable oils, but in others the market is not looked upon as healthy owing to the fact that the slow consuming months of the summer are rapidly approaching.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market generally has remained quiet and steady the past week, although some inquiry has been in evidence. Prices are practically nominal and about unchanged. Sellers' tanks March shipment from the coast were quoted at 16½c, April 15½c and May-July shipment 15½c. Deodorized at New York was quoted at 20½@21c.

PEANUT OIL—There has been no feature in the trade the past week and the market is now on a nominal basis. Offerings are not large but demand is quiet. Oriental oil in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 21@22c and deodorized at New York 25@26c.

CORN OIL—The market was dull and easier early in the week with prices purely nominal. Refined oil in barrels was quoted at 20½c@20¾c and crude oil at 18@18½c. Consuming demand for refined showed some improvement later in the week.

PALM OIL—The market has been very quiet and generally without feature. Prices

are practically unchanged from a week ago. Largoes in casks were quoted at 16@16½c and niger spot 14¼@15c and palm kernels in barrels 20½c.

COCONUT OIL—The market the past week has been firmer with demand slightly better. Rumors have been current of some export sales. Manila oil in sellers' tanks is firm at 17½c from the coast, while deodorized at New York was quoted at 20@20½c, Ceylon in barrels, 18¼@18½c and cochin in barrels at 19½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, Mar. 11, 1920.

Market closed active, strong.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing	Bid	Asked
		High	Low			
Mar.	100	1935	1935	1920	a	1940
May	6200	2045	2022	2021	a	2023
June				2025	a	2075
July	15700	2092	2051	2050	a	2053
Aug.	600	2115	2110	2070	a	2080
Sept.				2050	a	2080
Oct.	400	1925	1900	1927	a	1970

Total sales, 23,800. Prime Crude S. E., 18c asked.

Friday, Mar. 12, 1920.

Market closed active.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing	Bid	Asked
		High	Low			
Mar.				1930	a	1950
May	12000	2042	2020	2030	a	2038
June				2030	a	2055
July	10300	2070	2045	2052	a	2053
Aug.				2050	a	2075
Sept.				2055	a	2075
Oct.				1860	a	1950

Total sales, 26,100. Prime Crude S. E., 18c asked.

Saturday, Mar. 13, 1920.

Market closed active, weak.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing	Bid	Asked
		High	Low			
Mar.				1850	a	1950
May	3700	2013	1980	1980	a	1982
June				1990	a	2010
July	10100	2040	2008	2010	a	2012
Aug.	100	2045	2045	2010	a	2040
Sept.	200	2040	2035	2010	a	2033
Oct.				1825	a	1925

Total sales, 15,100. Prime Crude S. E., 18c asked.

Monday, Mar. 15, 1920.

Market closed steady.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing	Bid	Asked
		High	Low			
Mar.				1850	a	1950
May	7500	1980	1940	1977	a	1981
June				1980	a	2020
July	9500	2022	1990	2020	a	2022
Aug.				2030	a	2050
Sept.				2030	a	2050
Oct.				1850	a	1950

Total sales, 17,000. Prime Crude S. E., 18c asked.

Tuesday, Mar. 16, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing	Bid	Asked
		High	Low			
Mar.				1905	a	2000
May	2800	2008	1986	2005	a	2008
June	200	2020	2010	2015	a	2045
July	9800	2050	2035	2040	a	2045
Aug.				2050	a	2070
Sept.				2050	a	2070
Oct.				1850	a	2000

Total sales, 12,800. Prime Crude S. E., 17@17½.

Wednesday, Mar. 17, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing	Bid	Asked
		High	Low			
Mar.				1925	a	2000
May	1500	2020	2007	2017	a	2020
June				2020	a	2050
July	5500	2052	2038	2049	a	2050
Aug.				2050	a	2075
Sept.	100	2050	2050	2050	a	2075
Oct.				1880	a	1975

Total sales, 7,300. Prime Crude S. E., 17@17½.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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SOYA BEAN CROP SMALLER.

It is estimated that the soya bean crop for the whole of Manchuria for the year 1919 was from 12 to 15 per cent below the crop of the previous year, or about 10 per cent below the average normal crop. In the district about Mukden lack of moisture and political troubles reduced the crop by about 30 per cent, while in Tieling and Kaiyuan districts, where the best beans are produced, the crop was estimated as being about 15 per cent under the 1918 figures. In the Chang-

chun-Harbin district the reduction was about 20 per cent. Changchun-Kirin line districts did not suffer as severely as the neighboring districts, and the falling off is said to amount to only about 10 per cent.

No estimates are yet available for North Manchuria, but reports state that in this district also, the yield has been adversely affected by lack of rain. Taking the troubled political situation and the disturbed economical state into consideration, it can hardly be expected that there will be any increase in acreage this season. The quality of the beans, so far

as can be judged from the arrivals at Dairen, is good, as they are well dried and received no damage by rain or snow during the harvest season. It is expected that the present crop will give a slightly better average yield of oil, but this will not be sufficient to bring the total up to the 1918 figures in view of the short crop.

CONTINUE COTTONSEED RATES.

The special reduced rates on oil cake and meal, from points in the South to the feeding areas in the Northwest, will be continued by the Northern Pacific railroad until April 1, 1920, according to a recent announcement. The special rate includes the handling of copra cake, peanut cake, soya bean cake, velvet bean cake, sesame seed cake, and all forms of meals for feeding purposes.

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BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIROMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGOON WHITE



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EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
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CASSIA
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AJOWAN SEED
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OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

FEB. OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of February, 1920, was 15,026,429 pounds uncolored and 338,749 pounds colored, a total of 15,365,178 pounds. This is nearly one and one half million pounds less than the output for the preceding month and over five million pounds less than the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in February totalled 112,138 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
February, 1919	10,241,265
March	14,963,527
April	16,578,853
May	16,184,166
June	9,236,133
July	11,542,114
August	13,139,797
September	13,223,982
October	17,821,072
November	18,436,966
December	18,673,955
January, 1920	16,805,820
February	15,365,178

FREAK PRICE LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi state legislature requiring retailers to mark the cost price on all goods sold by them. Another bill proposes to create "fair price" commissions throughout the state, with authority to name a "fair price" on all commodities, and that that shall be considered the established price.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

A violent advance was made on Thursday with shorts active buyers of the May delivery. The advance was largely due to the strength in corn, with claims that the higher price of corn meant higher price for products through reflected gains in hogs. Cash demand is apparently unimproved. Packers have been sellers on the advance. Exports are doing very little and shipments have steadily fallen off. Stocks of product are expected to show some gain the last half of the month. Hogs today were easier, but the market for hog products was stronger, with a good demand from shorts and with corn.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was quiet at the close of the week. The market was stronger, however, with lard shorts covering and scattered buying. The census bureau report was about as expected. It showed consumption during February of about 160,000 bbls. against an average of 250,000 bbls. Domestic distribution of refined oil this year has been 495,959,000 bbls. against 636,275,000 last year, a decrease of 140,316,000 pounds, or a total decrease so far or 350,000 bbls. At the rate of decrease seen so far this year, the decrease in domestic distribution for the entire year would be about 600,000 bbls. Stocks of seed are now 306,000 tons less than last year, while the stock of crude oil is 14,000,000 bbls. more than last year and the stock of refined oil 11,000,000 lbs. more than last year.

Closing quotations on Friday; March, \$19.50@20.50; May, \$20.30@20.40; July, \$20.60@20.66; October, \$19.00@20.00.

Tallow.

City special nominally 15c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 17½c. Extra oleo oil at 26@26½c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 19, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$21.65@21.75; Middle West, \$21.35@21.45; city steam, \$20.75@21.00; refined continent, \$23.50; South America, \$23.75; Brazil kegs, \$24.75; compound, 22@23c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 19, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, March 19, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 111s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, March 19, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 112s; crude, 100s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 18, 1920.—Prime, crude, cottonseed oil fluctuated this week between 17 and 18c a pound; 19@20c is generally asked; stocks light. Basis prime crude higher at 17c f.o.b. mill. Bright 7 per cent meal firm at \$71.50 New Orleans. Hulls strong and advancing.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 18, 1920.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude 17c. Good 7 per cent meal steady at \$66. Hulls firm at \$12 bulk; \$17 sacked.

ARMOUR 1920 TRADE CALENDAR.

The new 1920 trade calendar issued by Armour and Company is proving popular with dealers in all parts of the country. Hundreds of them have written in to Armour and Company expressing praise of the new calendar and are hanging it in prominent places in their stores. Armour and Company have issued 125,000 of these calendars.

The calendar is a handsomely lithographed affair of twelve sheets. Each sheet contains not only the days of the month, but also a lay-out of seasonable products. For instance, the month of January features prepared meats, while the following eleven months in order display vegetables, cereals, sea foods, cooking fats, dairy products, condiments and flavoring, summer specialties, meat alternatives, salads, beverages, bread and desserts. The new calendar is printed in colors and the various products displayed throughout are shown with life-like reality.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 19, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 33,358 quarters; to the Continent, 20,206 quarters; to other ports, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1920, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,740	14,400	14,469
Swift & Co.	7,125	12,500	13,600
Morris & Co.	5,847	10,200	6,859
Wilson & Co.	5,416	10,400	7,427
Anglo-Amer. Prov.	632	7,100	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,383	7,700	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	772	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co.	.....	hogs; Miller & Hart,	.....
..... hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co.,	.....	hogs;	.....
Independent Pkg. Co.,	.....	hogs; Western Pkg.	.....
& Prov. Co.,	.....	hogs; Roberts & Oakes,	.....
hogs; William Davies Co.,	.....	hogs; Others,	.....
hogs.	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,847	7,483	4,322
Swift & Co.	4,862	10,312	8,212
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	5,334	12,963	11,340
Armour & Co.	4,597	10,977	10,479
Swartz & Co.	.....	2,343	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	16,439	.....
Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,931	7,333	6,320
Fowler Pkg. Co.	666	.....	1,172
Wilson & Co.	3,916	5,428	6,264
Swift & Co.	4,094	5,489	4,237
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,670	5,112	6,287
Morris & Co.	3,677	6,099	2,851
Others	412	338	40

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 13, 1920:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	29,915
Kansas City	20,548
Omaha	19,127
East St. Louis	15,000
St. Joseph	10,200
Sioux City	6,399
Cudahy	924
South St. Paul	13,527
New York and Jersey City	9,140
Oklahoma City	2,185
HOGS.	
Chicago	121,800
Kansas City	40,792
Omaha	44,115
East St. Louis	72,000
St. Joseph	32,400
Sioux City	20,292
Cudahy	14,597
Cedar Rapids	8,184
Ottumwa	7,037
South St. Paul	39,854
New York and Jersey City	27,736
Oklahoma City	6,835
SHEEP.	
Chicago	42,355
Kansas City	27,100
Omaha	29,711
East St. Louis	7,000
St. Joseph	22,000
Sioux City	3,062
Cudahy	100
South St. Paul	2,098
New York and Jersey City	16,783
Oklahoma City	106

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	11,000	2,000
Kansas City	300	1,000	700
Omaha	800	7,500	300
St. Louis	900	3,500	.....
St. Joseph	200	1,800	100
Sioux City	600	5,500	500
St. Paul	300	1,900	400
Indianapolis	100	200	.....
Fort Worth	300	700	200
Denver	100	400	1,400
Louisville	200	600	100
Wichita	100	200	.....
Indianapolis	300	3,000	100
Cleveland	200	2,000	100
Cincinnati	200	5,700	100
Buffalo	100	3,000	800
Cleveland	500	4,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,500	.....
Toronto	300	200	.....

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1920.

Chicago	19,000	52,000	23,000
Kansas City	14,000	17,000	12,000
Omaha	10,500	13,500	9,500
St. Louis	5,200	16,000	1,300
St. Joseph	4,100	11,000	5,000
Sioux City	3,000	7,500	1,000
St. Paul	2,200	8,000	3,200
Oklahoma City	2,200	900	.....
Fort Worth	2,400	1,600	1,000
Milwaukee	100	3,000	.....
Denver	1,900	1,800	1,200
Louisville	1,400	2,200	100
Wichita	1,200	600	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,400	5,000	400
Cincinnati	1,300	10,000	100
Buffalo	3,000	11,000	7,000
Cleveland	1,500	4,000	500
Baltimore	1,430	4,400	97
Nashville, Tenn.	500	3,000	.....
Jersey City	520	73	240
Toronto	2,500	700	100

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1920.

Chicago	18,000	35,000	11,000
Kansas City	9,000	12,000	8,000
Omaha	8,000	15,000	9,000
St. Louis	4,500	9,000	1,500
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,000	9,500	500
St. Paul	2,000	5,500	500
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,500	.....
Fort Worth	1,200	1,000	.....
Milwaukee	500	3,000	200
Denver	1,200	1,800	1,500
Louisville	200	1,000	100
Wichita	100	900	.....
Indianapolis	1,300	4,000	.....
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	100
Cincinnati	400	2,500	100
Buffalo	300	3,500	3,000
Cleveland	200	2,000	200
Nashville, Tenn.	1,000	2,500	.....
Toronto	900	400	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

Chicago	7,500	10,000	7,500
Kansas City	5,500	10,000	4,500
Omaha	5,200	10,500	6,500
St. Louis	2,800	10,500	.....
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,700	6,900	500
St. Paul	3,100	10,700	600
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,400	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,200	500
Milwaukee	200	1,000	.....
Denver	500	600	4,000
Louisville	200	1,000	100
Wichita	400	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	500	.....
Cincinnati	900	3,400	100
Buffalo	100	2,500	1,600
Cleveland	300	3,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,500	.....
Toronto	1,900	600	.....

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920.

Chicago	9,000	28,000	13,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,500	2,000
Omaha	4,000	11,500	6,000
St. Louis	1,700	12,000	200
St. Joseph	2,000	9,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,300	8,000	500
St. Paul	1,000	3,400	100
Indianapolis	1,200	5,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	1,200	200
Buffalo	100	900	800
Fort Worth	1,100	2,700	10,600
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	100
Milwaukee	400	1,200	200
Cincinnati	700	5,200	100

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

Chicago	5,000	25,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	14,500	4,000
St. Louis	500	15,000	100
St. Joseph	500	5,000	700
Sioux City	1,200	9,300	400
St. Paul	1,400	6,000	300
Oklahoma City	600	800	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	1,800	900
Milwaukee	100	400	.....
Denver	500	500	3,900
Indianapolis	1,500	6,000	300
Pittsburgh	.....	1,500	100
Cincinnati	700	6,200	200
Buffalo	300	4,500	3,500

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 13, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,490	6,887	5,833	11,327
New York	1,041	1,516	1,367	16,400
Central Union	2,809	1,414	6,583	.....
Totals	9,140	9,807	16,783	27,736
Totals last week	7,676	13,542	19,151	28,904

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. About 2,000 February-March heavy Texas sold at 30c. About 4,000 February-March heavy butts sold at 32c; more wanted and 32½c asked; some light butts offered out at 32c and business expected. About 6,000 more February branded cows sold at 30c. Local small packer sold January-February-March natives at 34c and branded at 29c, involving about 5,000 hides. New York bidding 35c for native steers which are held for 38c. Rumors of New York spready steers selling but details lacking. Native steers quoted 37c last paid for current goods; prior business 35c; Texas steers 30-31c asked; butts 32-32½c asked; Colorados 30-31c asked; branded cows 30c paid; heavy cows 36c; lights 35c paid; native bulls 28c; branded 27c. One packer sold about 30,000 January-February kipskins at 47½c for natives, 37½c for overweights and 32½c for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES steady but quiet. Business in country hides remains rather dull. There is a good deal of enthusiasm among holders of hides, but very little action on the part of tanners. There is some call for free of grub country hides but the high prices asked usually retard rather than aid business. There is but little call for current receipt hides running mainly grubby and even these are held at strong levels owing to the improvement noted in the packer hide market. Demand for packer hides, however, is for outlets other than those suitable for country goods. Most hide dealers are waiting for improvement in leather trade to warrant them operating with freedom in the current receipt hides. There are moderately ample stocks of back salting hides held at high prices. It is the general consensus of opinion that future market conditions will be better but buyers as a rule want to wait for concrete evidences before operating. All weight hides in the originating sections quoted at 20@24c delivered basis; sale of western stock at the outside price, delivered containing back salting hides. Bids of 28c reported from several directions for free of grub, all weights. Heavy steers here are available at 30c; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 23@25c for grubby lots as to qualities; grub free goods quoted at 26-28c for business though held higher; extremes quoted at 30c paid for grubby stock and up to 33c for better lots; grub free extremes quoted at 35-37c for business with rates as high as 42c asked in some local quarters. Common western brands quoted as 17@19c flat; country packer brands at 25@27c nominal flat; bulls quoted at 21@23c nominal; country packers at 26@28c and glues at 13@15c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—Twin cities' markets are still quiet. Heavy hides grub free are quoted at 27@28c asked and extremes at 37@38c. Buyers views about 25c and 35c respectively. Buffs are scarcer than the lighter weights. Bulls 20@22c; kipskins quoted at 40@45c asked; calfskins

at 50@55c nominal. Horse hides \$11.50@12.50 flat asked.

CALFSKINS steady. Bids of 45c are registered for packer kipskins, reported to be for export leather account. Sellers demand 50c firmly and seem set in their views. Outside city kipskins quoted 45c and countries at 40@45c. Calfskins quoted at 60c for first salted city skins. Bids of 55c rejected for packers which are held at 65@70c as to seller. Outside city skins are held for 60c and country skins at 50@55c. Deacons quoted at \$3.75@4.25; nominal bids of \$4.00 made for packer regular slunks.

DRY HIDES quiet. Heavy Western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted 39@40c and light hides at 41@42c nominal.

HORSE HIDES active. Business in renderer hides at \$13.00 reported again and bids of \$13.25 said to be made on offerings at \$14.00. Mixed city and country hides \$12.50 lately paid; countries alone quoted at \$11.50@12.00 nominal; ponies and glues half rates; colts \$1.00@1.50.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins quoted unchanged at \$4.10 top paid for best current slaughter. Shearlings quoted \$1.70@1.80 last paid. Dry pelts quoted at 42@44c nominal; pickled skins \$13.50@15.00 dozen. Common goats \$2.00@2.50; angoras \$3.00@3.25.

HOGSKINS quiet at \$1.00@1.50 for country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. Pigskin strips quoted at 9½@10½c last paid; No. 2's quoted at 8½@9½c and No. 3's at 5@6c as to size.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—There is a quiet market ruling; hides are in fair supply with demand slow. Heavy native steers, koshers, are quoted at 35c for business with branded hides slow at 31@31½c for butts and 29@29½c for Colorados. Cows quoted nominal at around 33c; no sales for some time. Bulls also slow and nominal. Small packer hides more steady, although small packers are still soliciting business. Small packer steers are quoted at up to 33c last paid; branded hides, 26@28c, nominal; bulls slow; no recent trading.

COUNTRY HIDE—The Eastern market is firmer in tone with sales recently as high as 25c for buff weights and demand still continuing for such goods. Some sellers demand 28c for good quality grub free buffs. Extremes are quoted as high as 37c asked for choice grub free quality, with sellers disposed to hold on to offerings now, viewing the market as better for this quality stock. Current receipt extremes are quoted at 30@32c, with some bids reported at slightly under the inside and not taken. Various small lots of New York state and New England all weight hides are selling at 25c in the east, with 26c or slightly better asked now in many quarters.

SOUTHERN HIDES—There is a steady

market, although situation is more or less nominal owing to lack of activity.

CALFSKINS steady to strong. Country skins are selling at \$4.50 \$5.50 and \$6.50 in the Eastern market. New York City skins have been advanced to \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 asked for the three regular weights. Previously reported business was at 40 to 50c below these figures.

HORSEHIDES—The market is steady to strong; sellers are demanding advances and apparently are in a firm position. Renderers' hides are held at \$14 asked in most quarters. Dealers mixed lots recently sold at \$12.00 \$12.50 as to lot, with the outside commonly asked. Country hides are now held at \$12.00 asked by lots of dealers. Fronts and butts are firm, with demand noted for fronts; prices nominal at \$11.00 @11.50 for fronts and \$4.25 last reported paid for butts.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES—New York reports a small scattering business in common dries; recent sales comprise 2,100 Puerto Cabellos at 39½c, which is on the basis of 40c for Bogotas, the last paid rate. Efforts of tanners to secure hides at less meet with no success. A few of Bogotas were made during the week so far, mainly small lots, all at 40c. Central Americans and Marcibos are quoted at 39c last paid; Peruvians and Cartagenas last sold at 30c for dry salted with some flint Cartagenas to 39c. The River Plate market is quiet as far as trading with the United States is concerned. A few hides sold for Europe earlier in the week, being Buenos Aires dries at 44c, which is considered high by domestic tanners. Kips are slow and waiting.

IMPORTED WET SALTED—There is a report of another lot of about 7,000 Montevideos moving \$87.00 Argentine gold unchanged; a couple sales were put through previously on this basis. Cows are nominally quoted at \$80.00 Argentine gold, with demand slow and kill small, market steady. Spot goods in New York are quiet; Valparaissos were previously reported sold at 30c; Cubans and Santiagos at 25c; Mexicans are coming in very slowly, 24c last reported paid for Vera Cruz sorts. Panamas, 24c last paid; Chileans, 24c last paid.

Toronto Hide Markets.

Toronto, Can., March 16.

CITY HIDES—City butcher hides, green, flats, 23c; calfskins, green, flats, 45c; veal kip, 28c; lambskins, \$2.75@3.

COUNTRY MARKETS—Beef hides, flats, cured, heavy, 20@22c; green, heavy, 17@19c; cured, light, 20@22c; green, light, 18@20c; beacon and bob calf, \$1.50@3. horsehides, country take-off, No. 1, \$8@10; No. 1 yearling lambs and shearlings, \$1.50@2.50; horsehair, farmers' stock, 40 @42c.

RAISE REINDEER FOR MEAT.

According to recent reports, a company capitalized at \$750,000, has obtained a concession of 75,850 square miles of land north of the Churchill River in Canada to graze caribou and reindeer. This area amounts to 48,000,000 acres, for which the Canadian Government charges \$0.04 an acre a year. The Dominion charter granted the company gives it the power to acquire herds of reindeer and caribou wherever they may be procured, to raise them at the points selected and other parts of the barren lands of northwestern Canada that may be chosen for the purpose, to prepare the animals for market, and to place them, with all manufactured or prepared by-products, on the Canadian and American markets for public consumption.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 17.

Last week Chicago received 56,705 cattle against 45,000 the week before, and for the first three days of this week 45,000 have arrived—an increase of 10,000 over the same period a week ago. Logically the market has declined, in fact severely, the trade being very uneven with all kinds showing 50c loss this week in addition to the break in prices at last week's close, and, in a general way, weighty steers are 75c@1.00 under the high time which was Monday the 8th, while the cheaper grades are off 50@75c, and the latter mentioned decline applies also to yearlings unless they are strictly choice. The extreme top on Monday and again on Tuesday was \$15.25 for prime heavy beefs, but not many sales were recorded above \$14.00; in fact, most of the good corn-feds of all weights sold from \$12.25@13.50; medium kinds, \$11.00@12.00; fair to medium grades from \$9.50@11.00, and cheap lightweight killers from \$8.50@9.50.

The receipts of cattle have been liberal this week, but the proportion of butcher-stuff continues light, and on the class of cows selling under 9c per lb. the trade is little changed from last week, while the cows selling above this, more in sympathy with the decline on steers than an over-supply, show a loss of 35@50c per cwt. with the exception of a few light choice cows, selling up around the top of the market. Heifers of all kinds continue to be in good demand, but the low-priced kinds, or the class selling from 10c down, look to be selling higher in proportion than the kinds from this price up. Bulls have sold 25c higher this week, and are about 50c higher than our low market on bulls about ten days ago. Calf trade has advanced from \$1.00 per cwt. on veal calves. Heavy calves have shown very little change, and we have had about a steady market.

Monday's liberal run of 49,724 hogs in Chicago was somewhat of a surprise. It gave buyers a big advantage and they forced a sharp decline in prices, but since Monday the trade has steadied up considerably. It reacted because Tuesday's run of 34,000 was not excessive and today, Wednesday, we have an ordinary mid-week run of 19,000 and the sharp recovery in prices has resulted in a very uneven trade. Viewed from different angles, the market is up anywhere from 25@50c as compared with Monday's low time, with the bulk of the choice light and choice 200-lb. hogs selling from \$15.50@15.90; top, \$16.00; with medium butcher and light butcher grades from \$14.75@15.40; prime weighty butchers, \$14.25@14.75, and rough heavy packing from \$12.75@13.50.

The week opened in sheep and lambs with fairly liberal receipts, and prices for the first two days of this week have declined fully 50c per cwt. On Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 7,500, indications point to about a steady market compared with the previous session. The bulk of the present receipts consists of the Colorado lambs, although a few loads of clipped stock are arriving daily. Shorn stock is selling nearly \$3.00 per cwt. below the woolled varieties. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$18.50@19.25; poor to medium, \$16.50@17.50; culls, \$13.00@14.00; good to choice light yearlings, \$13.50@16.50; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$14.50@15.50; good to choice wethers, \$14.50@15.00; fair to best ewes, \$13.50@14.00; poor to medium, \$11.00@12.00; culls, \$6.00@8.00; well-wooled shearing lambs, \$16.50@17.50; fair to best

clipped lambs, \$15.00@16.00; good to choice clipped wethers, \$12.00@12.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 17.

The cattle market took a brace today and all kinds are quotable at steady prices. Hogs took another jump today and are 25@40c higher than yesterday's close with a \$15.50 top to packers. Sheep and lambs are active today and are 25@35c higher; top on lambs \$18.60. Receipts today: Cattle, 5,500; hogs, 8,000; sheep, 4,500; compared with 7,000 cattle, 12,500 hogs, and 5,000 sheep a week ago, and 7,545 cattle, 15,525 hogs, 5,337 sheep a year ago.

The market showed a little more spirit today and fat cattle are quotable at steady prices, with packer buyers showing a little more interest. Top on steers today, \$13.60, with nothing prime offered. Bulk ranged from \$12.75@13.50; yearlings sold up to \$13.00, heifers selling from \$10.50@12.00; bulk of cow sales from \$8.50@10.75, canners selling from \$4.50@7.50.

Hogs took another advance today of 25@40c, with a \$15.50 top to packers. Yesterday's and today's advances brought the hog market up to last week's high level and indications are it will be higher the balance of the week. Bulk of sales ranged today from \$14.75@15.40. Light-weights and pigs selling from \$15.00@15.50.

Sheep and lambs took the rebound with the hogs and are 25@35c higher today with everything cleaned up. Top lambs today going at \$18.60, with bulk of sales ranging from \$18.00@18.50; yearlings, \$17.00@17.50; ewes, \$13.00@13.75; wethers, \$13.75@14.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 17.

The receipts of cattle for this week total 17,000 which is an improvement over that of the week ending March 10th, with but a light run of good cattle. During the early part of the week the market showed a slight decline for each day but at this writing prices have steadied themselves and are now on a steady basis. Our best sales for the week were on March 11th when we sold some 802-lb. yearlings for \$14.25, with a bunch of heavy steers which brought \$13.75. These were the top prices for the week. The bulk of the good steers sold around \$12.00@13.25, with plainer kinds ranging from \$9.50@11.75. Butcher cattle sold good but good fat cows have remained steady throughout the week with the bulk selling from \$8.00@11.25, and plainer kinds around \$6.00@7.50. Veal calves have been selling throughout the week from \$17.00@18.25, the \$18.25 price being paid today.

The hog receipts for this week total 68,000, which is a decrease as compared with our receipts of last week. However, their quality is good. The prices received in the hog market have been uneven with a downward trend but today the market opened very active and the highest price for some time past was paid. A feature of today's market was that medium and heavy hogs advanced in price from 25@50c, making the top of the hog market on good heavy hogs \$15.60. Prices on light hogs also advanced with a \$16.25 top. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.50@16.15; good heavys, \$14.50@15.60; rough, \$11.75@13.00; light, \$15.85@16.25; pigs, \$12.50@15.75; bulk, \$15.70@16.10.

There was a slight decrease in our

sheep receipts for the week. The receipts this week totaled 5,900. The market throughout has been generally steady. Good lambs are worth around \$19.40; in fact, this price was paid on the 15th. Other lambs are selling around \$18.50@19.00. We are receiving a few clipped lambs which are bringing around \$16.00. There is a steady market for good fat sheep which are selling around \$14.00, with a fair to good killing kind around \$13.50@13.75. Canners are selling around \$4.00@6.00, and choppers and bucks around \$7.00@9.00.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., March 17.

Cattle receipts the first half of this week were of very fair proportions and with no improvement in the demand from packers the market developed further weakness and medium and heavy cattle went off 25@40c. On the other hand, buyers have all taken hold of the light and handy-weight steers and yearlings freely at prices that held up fairly well and compared favorably with those of last week. Heavy and light steers are now selling at practically the same range, best kinds at \$12.50@13.50; fair to good grades largely around \$11.25@12.85, and the common, short-fed and warmed-up steers at \$10.00@11.00 and on down. Cows and heifers have shown about the same weakness as the fat cattle and the range of prices is still wide, practically from \$4.00@12.00, fair to good butchers and beef stock going largely at a range of \$8.00@10.00; veal calves at \$10.00@15.75, and bulls, stags, etc., at \$6.50@9.50 show no particular change as compared with a week ago.

The feature of the hog market this week has been the unusually wide spread in prices and on more than one day there has been a \$5.00 range between rough heavy packers and choice light butcher hogs. Both shippers and packers have taken the light-weights freely but in many cases heavy hogs were carried for two or three days without a bid and then sold at the bottom of the list. In general, the trend of values was lower and the feeling in the trade rather weaker than otherwise. With approximately 11,700 hogs here today there was a sharp reaction and prices ranged from 25c@1.00 higher. Best light-weights brought \$15.40, as against \$14.50 on last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$13.00@15.00, as against \$13.75@14.35 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs developed considerable weakness in spite of very moderate offerings and prices for fat lambs have ranged around 50@75c lower than a week ago. Demand is still broad, however, and with quite a little competition from feeder buyers the offerings are well cleaned up every day. Desirable fat lambs are selling at \$18.00@18.50; yearlings at \$16.23@17.25; wethers at \$13.25@14.50, and ewes at \$12.00@14.00.

HALL LEAVES BUREAU OF MARKETS.

Prof. Louis D. Hall, who has been in charge of the live stock and meat division of the Bureau of Markets since its inception, and who was a frequent contributor to The National Provisioner, has resigned. Mr. Hall will enter the business of exporting live stock to Brazil. While his permanent successor has not been appointed, Stephen Bray is at present acting in charge of the live stock work of the Bureau. Mr. Bray was originally with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Kansas City.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Yorkville Cotton Oil Co., York, S. C., will shortly construct a six-ton raw water ice-making plant.

Clarence Vaughn and Hemp Stockard are erecting a six-ton capacity ice and cold storage plant at Lawson, Mo.

Menut & Parks Company, St. Johnsbury, Vt., have sold their interest in the ice and fuel business to Earl H. Orcutt.

The Crystal Ice Company, Birmingham, Ala., will erect an addition that will increase its daily capacity from 25 to 50 tons.

The Caldwell Ice & Cold Storage Co., Caldwell, Idaho, has been sold to Otto Freytag of Boise and F. G. Pickett of Pendleton.

The Jackson Ice Plant has incorporated at Jackson, Ky., with a \$5,000 capital. The principals are William Northrup and W. E. Davies.

The municipal ice plant at Ripley, Tenn., will be remodeled and improved. J. E. Pierson, recorder, will receive bids until April 2.

The local light and water company at Thomson, Ga., has contracted for the erection of an artificial ice plant to be completed by April 1.

The St. Lucie Ice Company, St. Lucie, Fla., are constructing a \$20,000 addition to their plant to contain storage space for 1,500 tons of ice. They will also install oil burners to operate their plant.

The Cape Fear Packing Company has purchased a plant near its present location which it will convert into an ice-making and cold storage plant. The cost of remodeling will approximate \$30,000.

The G. W. Sims Ice Company has incorporated at Simsboro, Ark., with a capital of \$30,000. The incorporators are G. W. Sims, president, and F. S. Blair, vice-president, both residents of Memphis, Tenn.

The Bronson Mfg. Co. has been organized at Bronson, Fla., with a capital of \$15,000. The officers are: W. J. Epperson, president; W. F. Osteen, secretary, and J. P. Kimble, treasurer and general manager. The company will build an ice and cold storage plant.

The Maryland Motor Corporation has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md., with a capital of \$1,500,000. The firm will manufacture motors and will also conduct a large ice and cold storage plant. The incorporators are T. B. Webster, Paul J. Prodoehl and Irving C. Baker.

MEAT PACKING IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 19.)

large number of works started by and managed by co-operative or farmers' associations. In Queensland there are none of these works, for in this State cattle are mainly raised, and where sheep are bred it is mainly for the wool. In the other states, on the other hand, the breeding of sheep and lambs for their flesh is making great headway, though the industry is not so highly organized as in New Zealand. Yet there are increasingly large numbers of sheep and lambs offered for slaughter.

In Victoria sufficient shares have been

taken up in the Ballarat Freezing Company to enable it to be registered, while the Victorian Co-operative Freezing Company is calling for competitive designs for works to be built at Kangaroo Flat, near Bendigo. These works are to have a capacity of 2,500 sheep and 50 cattle per day. The manager is Mr. N. W. Kingsom, who was connected with Borthwicks in Australia, the Gladstone works in Queensland, and Armour's at Christ church, N. Z.

A cooperative company is being formed to establish works near Adelaide, South Australia. The only other works in that State are under government control. The new company will have a capital of £300,000. Then a movement is on foot to establish meat works at Bunbury, Western Australia, in a sheep district, while works are to be erected at Fremantle and other places. Great expansion of the meat industry is expected in Western Australia.

Big Profits for New Zealand Packers.

The works are opening in New Zealand, but the season is somewhat late. The works are gradually being cleared of their accumulation of mutton, as the ships in January and February were expected to clear over a million and a half carcasses. The space, however, will be 25 per cent less than was expected, as orders have been given to cease telescoping carcasses.

The various meat companies have been holding their annual meetings, and they report remarkably successful operations. For instance, the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, after making provision for dealing with its profits of £80,814 net, has declared dividends of 6 per cent on the preference shares, 10 per cent on the ordinary shares and a bonus of 4 per cent on the ordinary shares, absorbing altogether £20,000.

The Gear Company, after making certain big reservations, has paid a dividend of 10 per cent and 5 per cent from profits earned by the reserve funds, after carrying forward £63,000 out of the £109,000 available. The Poverty Bay Farmers' Meat Company paid 7 per cent free of taxes.

New works are to be erected at Hickey Bay, north of Gisborne, in the North Island. The works will have a capacity for 60 sheep per day.

Although it has been announced that the Government had refused Armour and Co. of Australasia license to export meat from the Dominion, according to Mr. W. Irving Carney, managing director of the company, this refusal was due to the fact that the imperial purchase contract is still in force. Meat is shipped away by the imperial government, and not by private firms. There is nothing to prevent a firm operating at present as purchasers of stock, and Armour is not, as has been stated, "out of business." Mr. N. L. Macbeth, late secretary and manager of the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, who has just returned from a trip to England, has been appointed manager of Armour and Co. for New Zealand.

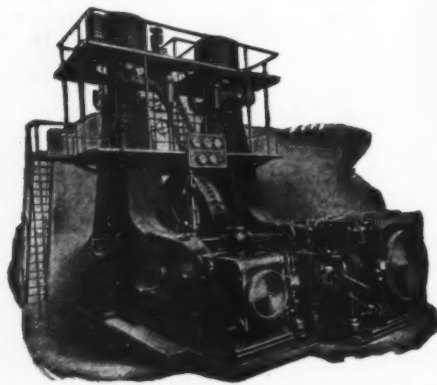
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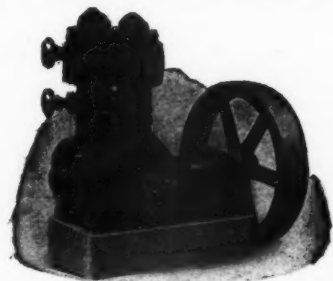
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HEARINGS ON PACKER BILLS.

(Continued from page 17.)

this day is preposterous and foolish," said he. He said he was not accusing packers of being responsible for the unsettled conditions. He thought packers should own only part of the stock yards, but should be the controlling force. He talked at some length on stock yard conditions and discussed the law recently passed in Kansas.

Views of an Independent Packer.

Oscar G. Mayer, secretary and general manager of Oscar Mayer & Co., of Chicago, told the committee of the business of his concern and how it was conducted. He emphasized the competition he met at all markets, both buying and selling and said he saw no disposition on the part of the larger packers to injure smaller concerns. Responding to a question by Benjamin C. Marsh, of the so-called Farmers' National Council, Mayer said it was true the "Big Five" could put his concern out of business if it wanted to, and equally true that the 20th Century Limited could kill 100 people if it derailed in front of a station. He said his concern had been doing business alongside the big packers for thirty-five

years and never suspected any intention by them to do his company any harm.

He told the committee that the profits of his company ranged between 1 per cent and 3 per cent on volume of sales, adding that he thought this the same as prevailing throughout the packing industry, including the big packers. Responding to questions from Congressman Anderson he said he thought the big packing companies made approximately the same profit as the little

ones did, but their claim that larger volume worked for economy was justified when it was considered they were shipping meats long distances and paying high freight rates, whereas smaller companies operated in a more limited area. He also pointed to the larger capital needed by the big companies, and facilities for which they stand expenses by reason of nationwide and worldwide business.

L. D. H. Weld then resumed the stand

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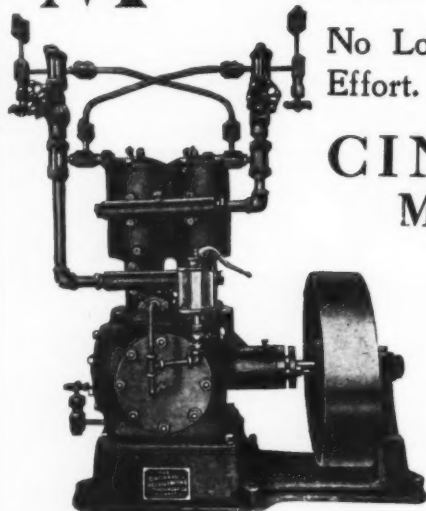
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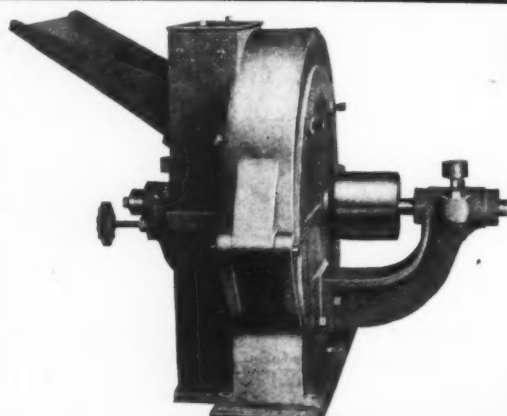


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after Mr. Mayer concluded for the purpose of explaining errors in charges made by the Federal Trade Commission, and to expose insinuations made in the Commission's report. Weld said from all testimony produced by the Commission not a single bit of proof that the packers had not lived up to the law could be pointed to. He also explained the purpose of the packers in trying to maintain the usual percentage of purchases, saying Swift & Co. would always endeavor to maintain their relative proportion and not fall behind competitors. He added that this had nothing whatever to do with wholesale prices for meat.

He went into the question of importing South American beef, and his testimony in this respect seemed to peeve Benjamin C. Marsh, who said: "Mr. Chairman, I know you know very well, and every sympathetic member of the committee knows the desperate situation of the livestock producer in this country today, and if these enormous companies have any regard for the interests of the producers in trying to bring in South American beef and put the livestock industry of the country more on the blink that it is, God pity this country."

Weld objected to such a statement by Marsh, and then went on to explain the relative prices and qualities of South American and American beef.

J. P. Lynn, a producer of Tarkio, Mo., protested vigorously against the legislation being enacted against the packers. He said the sentiment of the majority of stock producers in his section of the country was that the proposed legislation should not be passed. He said he never had talked with a man who favored the Anderson bill, and had talked to a good many about it. He said one man had remarked to him: "If the Government is going to ruin our way of marketing cattle and hogs, we are going to have to quit business."

He then went on to point out how the proposed livestock commission would ruin the cattle industry. His reasons were substantially same as those given by other producers. He told of competition encountered in various stock yards and upon the railroads under Government operation as a shinning example of what could be expected if a government bureau got its hands upon the packing and livestock industry.

R. A. Morris, a producer, of El Paso, Tex., voiced the usual objections to this legislation, and took issue with the criticism voiced by Lasater of cattle loan companies. He told of the Government calling cattle loans last fall, but said he did not know of a single instance where loans held by cattle loan companies had been called, even during the drought period. He said he knew instances where packing loan companies had advanced expenses and granted extensions when collateral was hazardous because of conditions.

Would Let Well Enough Alone.

The truth of the matter was that sentiment in his section of the country was decidedly for letting well enough alone and relying on the old law of supply and demand. He then went on to say how agitation for legislation against any investigation of packers always had a depressing effect upon producers, adding that the agitation had not the effect of stimulating or creating confidence anywhere, which he said was needed.

Among producers who protested vigorously against this legislation, pointing out the harmful effects upon producers, have been Dr. I. L. Gotthelf, Saguache, Colo., of the Saguache County Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, a member of the advisory board of the San Luis Valley livestock organizations, and member of the Board of Control of the Colorado Stock Growers' Association; Chas. W. Pace, Longmont, Colo.; C. W. Swayze, of near Denver, Colo., and Leslie Dillingham, of Custer County, Idaho.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SAVING BY MOTOR TRUCKING.

The Dixie Bee Line Company, of Mor-ton's Gap, Ky., which operates what is generally called a wagon coal mine neces-sitating a haulage of about a mile, made a net saving of \$18.43 per car when they changed from wagon to truck haulage.

"We formerly loaded coal with wagons," wrote G. E. Henry, secretary of the com-pany, "and in order to get a true basis of costs, it would appear that the proper method would be to make a comparison between the wagon and truck haul. Con-sidering that we load on an average of 50 tons per day on railroad tons, the wagon haul costs 60 cents per ton or a total of \$30 per car.

The truck haul figures given were as follows: Driver, \$4; gasoline and oil, \$3; interest on investment, \$.83; deprecia-tion, \$2.60; estimated repairs, \$1; total, \$11.43, as against \$30 for the wagon.

These records were made with a Fed-eral two-ton truck over an ordinary dirt road crowned in part with cinders and part with a mixture of cinders and dirt. The change was made while the war was on.

"The truck has been our salvation in the coal business," writes Mr. Henry in part, "for the reason that the fuel ad-ministration had ordered the railroads not to furnish cars for the wagon mines and as a consequence the wagon mines have been compelled to close down, but owing to the fact that we had the motor truck haul and were able to load promp-tly a car when it is placed for us, we got our cars along with the larger mines.

"We are delighted with the truck. The truck really costs us nothing, as we are paying for it at the rate of \$225 per month and the difference between the truck haul and wagon haul easily takes care of this payment with a good margin to spare."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of re-frigerating machinery and equipment in the meat and allied industries are reported by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., as follows:

Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co., Cook Avenue plant, St. Louis, Mo.; two 95-ton vertical single-acting high speed enclosed type re-frigerating machines, direct connected to motors, and a 120-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system, also an ad-ditional 750 standard 300-lb. freezing cans equipped with air tubes for air agitation.

Clarksville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Clarksville, Ark.; one 20-ton York im-proved raw water flooded freezing system, and 5 coils of flooded atmospheric am-monia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Central Ice Co., Birmingham, Ala.; a 65-ton horizontal double-acting belt driven re-frigerating machine and condensing side, also a 40-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system, the necessary ma-terial and apparatus for changing their 65-ton York horizontal double-acting re-frigerating machine from Corliss engine driven to belt drive, and for changing their 40-ton York freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system.

Walterboro Ice & Fuel Co., Walterboro, S. C.; a 10-ton freezing system and a 20-

ton distilling system, also one double pipe counter-current ammonia condenser, 19 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 1 1/4-in. and 2-in. pipe.

Clinchfield Ice & Coal Co., Kingsport, Tenn.; a 64-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, also 25-ton flooded freezing and dis-tilling systems.

Peoples Ice & Cold Storage Co., Warren, Ohio; two 53-ton vertical single-acting belt driven high speed refrigerating machines and condensing side, also a 60-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing sys-tem and 2,500 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping for ice storage.

Crystal Ice & Power Co., Nowata, Okla.; a 35-ton vertical single-acting refrigerat-ing machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, includ-ing flooded atmospheric ammonia con-densers, also a 20-ton flooded freezinz and distilling system.

El Dorado Electric & Refrigerating Co., El Dorado, Kan.; one 78-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct con-nected to a Corliss valve engine, and con-densing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 40-ton flooded freezing system and miscellaneous equip-ment for their distilling system, includ-ing two 24-in. by 48-in. York charcoal filters.

The Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; the necessary material and apparatus for remodeling their 70-ton freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system, two pneu-matic can hoists and cranes and 14 coils of double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, each 18 ft. 2 ins. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

L. H. Moore Ice Co., Dothan, Ala.; a 62-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerat-ing machine, arranged for direct connec-tion to a Corliss valve engine, also a 30-ton storage tank and coil.

Isador Yanosevich, Meat Market, Ell-wood City, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refriger-ating machine and high pressure side com-plete.

Frye & Company, Meat Market, Nampa, Idaho; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Selma Meat Co., Meat Market, Selma, Calif.; one 2 1/2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. Mlynarczyk, Meat Market, Toledo, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Swift & Company, Port Jervis, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chine and high pressure side complete.

Deppe & Schmidt, Slaughter House, Visalia, Calif.; one 2 1/2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refriger-ating machine and high pressure side com-plete.

Independent Ice & Cold Storage Co., Shreveport, La.; one 26-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refriger-ating machine and high pressure side com-plete.

Oscar Kahnt, Meat Market, 1434 Van Dyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; a 1 1/2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pres-sure side complete.

George H. Christiansen, Meat Market, Soldier, Iowa; a 1-ton vertical single-act-ing belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Quinton Ice & Cold Storage Co., Quinton, Okla.; one 20-ton vertical single-act-ing belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, also the necessary material and apparatus for re-

modeling their 12-ton freezing system to operate on the York raw water system.

Louis Hartwig, Meat Market, Seward, Neb.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ainsworth Pure Ice Co., Mason City, Ill.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, also a 20-ton raw water flooded freezing system of the York im-proved type.

E. N. Edquist, Meat Market, Oakland, Neb.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Newmarket Company of Hollywood, Inc., Meat Market, Hollywood, Calif.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pres-sure side complete.

The Ice, Light & Gin Co., Ice Manufac-turers, of Fairfax, S. C., have added to their York equipment a 20-ton York verti-cal single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also miscellaneous piping and fittings.

Edmund J. Goutte, Meat Market, St. Paul, Minn.; one 5-ton vertical single-act-ing belt driven enclosed type refriger-ating machine and high pressure side com-plete.

Loeb & Meyer, Meat Market, 539 Boule-vard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pres-sure side complete.

George Schaumburg, Meat Market, Les-ter Prairie, Minn.; one 2 1/2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type re-frigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. S. Brackett Co., Meat Market, Minne-apolis, Minn.; one 8-ton vertical single-act-ing belt driven enclosed type refriger-ating machine and high pressure side com-plete.

Otto Forsch, Meat Market, Wesleyville, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chine and high pressure side complete.

J. D. Perry, Meat Market, Columbia, S. C.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chine and high pressure side complete.

Crystal Ice Company, Washington, N. C.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chine, one 40-ton raw water flooded freez-ing system, also the necessary material and apparatus to change their 40-ton York refrigerating machine from a Corliss en-gine driven machine to a belt driven ma-chine and their 25-ton York freezing sys-tem to operate on the York improved raw water flooded system.

Bryant's Meat Market, Canada Street, corner Montcalm Street, Lake George, N. Y.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driv-en enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jutz & Pfluke Packing Co., Schuyler Street, Utica, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type re-frigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Sheridan, Mich.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, di-rect connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Greenville Ice Co., Greenville, Texas; one 30-in. by 10-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Newton Packing Co., Detroit, Mich.; one 30-in. by 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa; two 12-in. vertical brine agitators, direct connected to motors.

Chicago Section

T. A. Harney of the Eny Shortening Company, this city, has just returned from New York where he was calling on the trade.

M. P. Burt, head of the Memphis Packing Corp., Memphis, Tenn., which is at present constructing a \$500,000 plant, was in the city this week.

E. C. Merritt, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind., visited the city this week on business.

Morton Mannheimer of the Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind., and A. L. Eberhardt of Geo. A. Hormel & Son, Austin, Minn., both well known visitors to Chicago, were in the city again—or yet.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago on shipments sold out for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1920, averaged 17.42 cents a pound and ranged from 12.00 to 24.00 cents a pound.

Purchases of livestock by Chicago packers for the first four days of the week were as follows: Monday, 10,499 cattle, 2,633 calves, 29,637 hogs and 103 sheep; Tuesday, 11,383 cattle, 3,362 calves, 22,287 hogs and 6,054 sheep; Wednesday, 1,573 calves, 12,468 hogs and 6,054 sheep; Thursday, 7,237 cattle, 2,753 calves, 6,759 hogs and 7,919 sheep.

OIL AND CHEMICAL MERGER.

The United Mercantile Company, Inc., of New York, of which Mason Harker is president, will liquidate its affairs in New York, the business having been consolidated with the Charles F. Garrigues Company, of 54 Wall Street, New York. Mr. Harker, formerly president of the United Mercantile Company, Inc., will enter the organization of Charles F. Garrigues Company as general manager, with headquarters at Chicago, taking office immediately.

This reorganization will consolidate two leading chemical and oil concerns and with the new arrangement, the organization will be enabled to give more and better service with less overhead expense. William H. Campbell, president of Charles F. Garrigues Company, is leaving for the Pacific Coast to reorganize the San Francisco office and to enlarge the facilities of that particular branch. Mr. Harker will accompany Mr. Campbell as far as Chicago, and the efforts of these two men will be centered upon building up a larger and stronger organization in general.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

In their weekly review of the meat trade Armour & Company say:

"Trade in all pork products is exceptionally good for this season of the year. Although there are no exports and no encouraging developments in the export situation, the speculative side of provisions believe there will be higher prices. The demand for light weight hogs has been a stimulation to the hog market, this type of animals being comparatively scarce.

"The beef trade has been only fair this week, as this is the height of the Lenten season and prices are about the same as last week. Receipts of cattle have been a little heavier than the two preceding weeks.

"Collections are holding up surprisingly well. In packinghouse lines the turnover is fully holding its own.

CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS.

The midmonth report of stocks of provisions in Chicago as compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade is summarized as follows:

	Mar. 1, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1919.
Mess pork, new.....	6,109	6,121	1,389
Mess pork, old.....	5	5	2,502
Total barrels.....	6,114	6,126	3,891
Lard, new.....	46,472	41,107	11,094
Lard, old.....	1,648	1,648	1,931
Other lards.....	8,151	7,962	16,996
Total barrels.....	56,272	50,719	29,092
S. Ribs.....	9,510	9,149	386
E. Clears.....	1,759	1,650	1,424

CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

	Wholesale.	Margin.	Retail.
Beef, chucks.....	10 @16		
Chuck steak.....		.12	22 @28
Whole ribs, choice cut.		.11	21 @27
Neck.....		.08	18 @24
Plate beef.....	8 @14		
Navel cut.....		.05	13 @19
Short ribs.....		.07	15 @21
Brisket.....		.07	15 @21
Round.....	14 @20		
Round steak.....		.17	31 @37
Fresh pork loins.....	23 @32	.08	31 @40
Fresh pork chops, ends.....	23 @32	.07	30 @39
Fresh pork chops, mid.....	23 @32	.12	35 @44
Fresh spare ribs.....	19 @22	.05	24 @29
Fresh pork shoulders.....	20 @25	.07	27 @32
Smoked fancy hams.....	32 @37	.07	39 @44
Smoked standard hams.....	29 @32	.07	36 @39
Smoked fancy bacon.....	44 @47½	.08	52 @55½
Smoked standard bacon.....	30 @37	.08	38 @45
Smoked picnic hams.....	20 @24	.06	26 @30
Lard, raw leaf.....	22 @25½	.06	28 @31½
Lard, standard.....	22 @28½	.06	28 @34½
Lard, compound.....	22½ @27	.06	28½ @33

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References:
 Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co.
 Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.
 Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.

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No. 2 (Hides, etc.)
No. 3 (Capping)

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BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Receipts of butter at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston for the week ending March 12, 1920, total 83,317 tubs, as compared with 103,948 tubs for the preceding week, a decrease of 20,631 tubs. Cold storage holdings were decreased 2,108,274 lbs. on the four markets, which compared with a decrease of 2,934,403 lbs. last week, and a decrease of 1,845,461 lbs. last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter,

week of March 6 to 12, 1920, were as follows:

	6	8	9	10	11	12
Chicago	65	66	66½	68-68½	68¾	69
New York	64½	65½	66	66½	67	68
Boston	66	66½	67	67	68	69
Philadelphia ..	65	66	67	68	68½	69

DOMINICAN MEAT EXPORTS CEASE.

The War Department has been informed that the Governor of Santo Domingo has prohibited the exportation of beef, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, poultry, eggs or any

edible animal or bird or the meat thereof except by written permission of the Dominican secretary of agriculture. That action was deemed necessary to conserve the meat supply of the republic, which is reported to be only sufficient for the needs of the inhabitants.

Don't attempt to board a moving car. There is no business important enough to be crippled for it, says the National Safety Council.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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CHICAGO

87 Second St.
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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 8.....	13,401	1,962	39,777	16,395
Tuesday, March 9.....	15,037	5,203	31,011	8,758
Wednesday, March 10.....	7,418	1,764	18,345	6,313
Thursday, March 11.....	13,794	5,203	32,362	13,956
Friday, March 12.....	5,282	1,069	22,337	7,063
Saturday, March 13.....	1,773	349	11,899	2,207
Total last week.....	56,705	15,550	155,731	53,792
Previous week.....	45,211	13,685	150,061	55,707
Year ago.....	47,983	17,259	167,980	63,210
Two years ago.....	64,935	12,626	243,801	73,240

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 8.....	2,865	157	8,510	1,985
Tuesday, March 9.....	3,412	124	8,283	823
Wednesday, March 10.....	2,994	.....	6,303	1,649
Thursday, March 11.....	3,061	32	8,623	1,975
Friday, March 12.....	3,166	41	5,937	2,682
Saturday, March 13.....	238	.....	3,519	842
Total last week.....	15,735	355	41,175	9,456
Previous week.....	14,897	885	35,507	13,451
Year ago.....	17,053	561	38,514	17,603
Two years ago.....	19,301	599	70,090	17,600

Total receipts at Chicago for week to March 13, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending March 13.....	40,600	112,390	43,900
Previous week.....	30,494	114,504	42,256
Corresponding week, 1919.....	30,930	129,476	43,163
Corresponding week, 1918.....	45,634	174,201	55,784
Corresponding week, 1917.....	33,851	145,826	65,376
Corresponding week, 1916.....	32,186	143,783	47,474

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending March 13.....	40,600	7,109,000
Previous week.....	33,800	7,080,000
Corresponding week, 1919.....	618,000	8,462,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	770,000	7,785,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	574,000	7,506,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	596,000	8,063,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	559,000	7,314,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	448,000	5,749,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	385,000	5,857,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	417,000	7,142,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	450,000	5,708,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending March 13, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	168,000	471,000	155,000
Previous week.....	134,000	438,000	158,000
1919.....	226,000	528,000	174,000
1918.....	202,000	664,000	194,000
1917.....	147,000	499,000	209,000
1916.....	160,000	510,000	159,000
1915.....	129,000	496,000	201,000
1914.....	110,000	378,000	224,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to March 13, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	2,094,000	5,753,000	1,928,000
1919.....	2,296,000	6,119,000	1,938,000
1918.....	2,190,000	6,289,000	1,918,000
1917.....	1,896,000	6,406,000	2,214,000
1916.....	1,612,000	6,920,000	2,161,000
1915.....	1,325,000	5,449,000	2,226,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending March 13, 1920:

	Week.
Armour & Co.....	14,400
Anglo-American.....	7,100
Swift & Co.....	12,500
Hammond & Co.....	7,700
Morris & Co.....	10,300
Wilson & Co.....	10,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,700
Western Packing Co.....	10,300
Roberts & Gake.....	4,900
Miller & Hart.....	3,600
Independent Packing Co.....	4,600
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,600
William Davies Co.....	6,800
Others.....	16,000

Total.....	121,800
Previous week.....	119,300
Year ago.....	138,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending March 13.....	\$13.30	\$14.95	\$13.35	\$19.00
Previous week.....	13.30	14.80	13.30	19.20
Cor. week, 1919.....	16.20	19.15	13.75	19.10
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.40	17.15	13.15	17.90
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.30	14.75	11.45	14.55
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.75	9.75	8.40	11.20
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.50	6.85	7.45	9.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.75	5.85	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	9.00	6.50	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.20	7.32	5.45	7.55
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.75	4.85	6.10

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$14.50@15.50
Good to choice steers.....	12.25@14.50
Medium to good steers.....	10.00@12.25
Fair to good steers.....	11.00@13.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	11.00@15.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@11.50
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@11.50
Fair to fine heifers.....	10.00@12.35
Fair to good cows.....	6.25@8.50
Canners.....	4.00@5.00
Cutters.....	5.00@6.25
Holstein bulls.....	7.75@8.25
Butcher bulls.....	8.50@11.00
Veal calves.....	16.50@18.25

HOGS.

Choice to light butchers.....	\$15.00@16.25
Medium weight butchers.....	13.40@15.80
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	14.25@14.90
Fair to fancy light.....	15.15@16.25
Mixed butchers.....	14.25@15.35
Heavy packing.....	13.75@14.25
Rough packing.....	13.00@13.75
Pigs.....	12.00@14.75
Stags.....	11.75@13.25

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$12.00@17.25
Fed western lambs.....	17.00@19.10
Native lambs.....	16.00@18.75
Feeding lambs and shearers.....	15.00@18.00
Wethers.....	12.00@15.25
Ewes.....	12.00@14.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	35.25	35.50	35.25	35.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	21.70	21.70	21.55	21.62½
May.....	22.17½	22.32½	22.17½	22.20
July.....	18.62½	18.62½	18.47½	18.57½
May.....	19.10	19.10	18.95	19.05

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1920.

May.....	35.25	35.50	35.15	35.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	21.35	21.57½	21.27½	21.50
May.....	21.10	22.25	21.97½	21.15
July.....	18.45	18.60	18.42½	18.55
May.....	18.97½	19.07½	18.95	19.07½

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1920.

May.....	35.50	36.00	35.50	36.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	21.45	21.67½	21.45	21.65
May.....	22.15	22.35	22.12½	22.35
July.....	18.55	18.75	18.55	18.65
May.....	19.10	19.25	19.10	19.15

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

May.....	36.25	36.10	36.25	36.00
July.....	36.30	35.90	36.10	35.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	21.85	21.65	21.80	21.65
May.....	22.55	22.32	22.47	22.35
July.....	18.85	18.70	18.82	18.65
May.....	19.37	19.20	19.35	19.15

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920.

May.....	37.02½	38.90	37.00	38.20
July.....	35.60	38.25	36.50	38.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	21.30	21.97½	21.80	21.95
May.....	22.60	22.77½	22.55	22.72½
July.....	18.95	19.17½	18.95	19.17
May.....	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.75

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

May.....	37.75	38.30	37.50	37.50
July.....	38.00	38.00	37.50	37.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	21.90	22.10	21.82	21.82
May.....	22.62	22.90	22.57	22.62
July.....	19.05	19.47	19.05	19.15
May.....	19.65	20.00	19.62	19.62

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

115 Broadway New York

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Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
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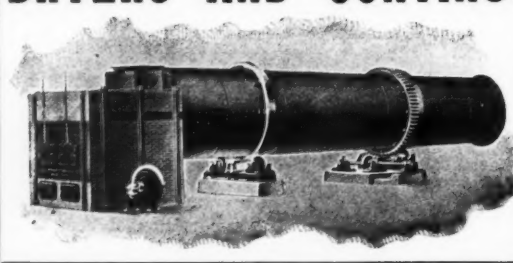
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American Process Co.
68 William St. - - - New York

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	40	32	27
Rib roast, light end.....	44	35	27
Chuck roast.....	22-27	23	20
Steaks, round.....	42	36	30
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse.....	65-75	40-42	28
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	25	23	17
Corned briskets, boneless.....	26	23	..
Corned plates.....	20	18	15
Corned rumps.....	28	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	42
Legs.....	48	40
Stews.....	22	20
Chops, shoulder.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	55

Mutton.

Legs.....	35	32
Stew.....	16	..
Shoulders.....	25	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	35

Pork.

Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.....	34	@39
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.....	32	@37
Loin, whole, 14 and over.....	28	@30
Chops.....	34	@42
Shoulders.....	27	@30
Butts.....	27	@33
Hocks.....	23	@
Leaf lard.....	25	@

Veal.

Hindquarters.....	25	@34
Forequarters.....	17	@28
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	25	@30
Shoulders.....	25	@32
Cutlets.....	48	@
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Deacons, each.....	\$3.50
Suet.....	.15
Shop fat.....	.05½
Bones, per lb.....	.01
Calf skins.....	.47
Kips.....	.38

Watch Page 53
for
Business Chances

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers.....	21	@22
Good native steers.....	20	@21
Medium steers.....	17	@19
Heifers, good.....	16	@18
Cows.....	12	@16
Hind quarters, choice.....	28	@28
Fore quarters, choice.....	16	@16

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	50	@50
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	35	@35
Cow Loins.....	19	@23
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	69	@69
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	49	@49
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	32	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	30	@30
Cow Short Loins.....	27	@30
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	22	@22
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	32	@32
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	25	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	20	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	19	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	15	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	20	@20
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	19	@19
Cow Rounds.....	14	@14
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	20	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Cow Chucks.....	9	@9
Steer Plates.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	20	@20
Briskets, No. 2.....	16	@16
Steer Navel Ends.....	9	@9
Cow Navel Ends.....	7	@8
Fore Shanks.....	7	@8
Hind Shanks.....	6	@7
Rolls.....	22	@22
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	42	@42
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	24	@24
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	22	@22
Striploin Butts, No. 1.....	30	@30
Striploin Butts, No. 2.....	30	@30
Striploin Butts, No. 3.....	20	@20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	65	@65
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	60	@60
Rump Butts.....	18	@18
Flank Steaks.....	22	@22
Boneless Chucks.....	11	@11
Shoulder Clods.....	20	@20
Hanging Tenderloins.....	12	@12
Trimming.....	10	@10

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Hearts.....	8	@9
Tongues.....	8	@9
Sweetbreads.....	53	@55
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	12	@15
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	3	@4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	7 1/2	@10
Livers.....	7	@10
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 1/2	@8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	27	@29
Good Carcass.....	22	@26
Heavy Carcass.....	15	@20
Good Saddle.....	12	@18
Good Backs.....	16	@18
Medium Backs.....	10	@10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	65	@68
Calf Livers.....	26	@37

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	32	@32
Common Lambs.....	30	@30
Choice Saddle.....	36	@36
Choice Fores.....	28	@28
Medium Lambs.....	31	@31
Medium Fores.....	32	@32
Medium Fores, saddles.....	35	@35
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	17	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	23	@23
Light Sheep.....	24	@24
Heavy Saddle.....	26	@26
Light Saddle.....	28	@28
Heavy Fores.....	20	@20
Light Fores.....	21	@21
Mutton Legs.....	28	@28
Mutton Loins.....	25	@25
Mutton Stew.....	15	@15
Sheep Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	13	@14

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	23	@24
Pork Loins.....	30	@30
Leaf Lard.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Tenderloins.....	60	@60
Spare Ribs.....	31	@32
Butts.....	21	@21 1/2
Heads.....	21	@21
Trimming.....	18	@18
Extra Lean Trimming.....	25	@25
Tails.....	10	@10
Pigs' Feet.....	7	@7
Pigs' Heads.....	12	@12
Plaid Bones.....	9	@9
Blade Meat.....	16	@16
Cook Meat.....	12	@12
Hog Hivers, per lb.....	4 1/2	@5 1/2
Neck Bones.....	7	@7
Skinned Shoulders.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	25	@25
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@25
Pork Tongues.....	9	@9
Slip Bones.....	10	@10
Tail Bones.....	11	@11
Brains.....	24	@24
Backfat.....	19	@19
Hams.....	38	@38
Belies.....	38	@38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	25	@25

Choice bologna.....	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Frankfurters.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Tongue and bone sausage, with pork.....	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	21	@21
Special Compressed Sausage.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	30 1/2	@30 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	16	@16
Garlic Sausage.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	28	@28
Country Fresh Sausage.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	25	@25
Pork Sausage, short link.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	53 1/2	@53 1/2
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	50	@50

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	50	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	45	@45
Italian Salami (new goods).....	41	@41
Capri.....	34	@34
Holsteiner.....	45	@45
Peppetoni, long links.....	41	@41
Farmer.....	51	@51
Cervelat.....	50	@50
Genoa.....	50	@50

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2.40	@2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00	@4.00
Pork, link, kits.....	2.76	@2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00	@4.00
Polish Sausage, kits.....	2.48	@2.48
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18	@4.18
Frankfurts, kits.....	3.00	@3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00	@5.00
Blood Sausage, kits.....	3.35	@3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50	@5.50
Liver Sausage, kits.....	2.50	@2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30	@3.30
Head Cheese, kits.....	2.40	@2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00	@4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.25	@16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25	@17.25
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00	@19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.25	@20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20.45	@20.45
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	20.50	@20.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	20.50	@20.50
Sheep Tongues, long cut.....	20.50	@20.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....Per doz.....	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$20.00			
Roast beef.....	3.50	7.25	25.00			
Roast mutton.....	1.85	2.65	4.05	47.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	18.75	58.50				
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.85	6.25	11.00	43.50		
Luncheon tongue.....	1.15	2.50	5.75			
Corned beef hash.....	1.35	3.00	6.00			
Roast beef hash.....	1.25	2.25	5.00			
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.30					
Vienna style sausage.....	2.25					
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30					
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25					
Veal loaf, med. size.....						2.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	31.00	@31.00
Plate Beef.....	27.00	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	31.00	@31.00
Rollettes.....	28.00	@28.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	39.00	@39.00
Rump Butts.....	45.00	@45.00
Mess Pork.....	35.50	@35.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	18.00	@18.00
Family Back Pork.....	45.00	@45.00
Bean Pork.....	35.50	@35.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., res.....	27	@27
Pure Lard.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	25	@25
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....		

BUTTERINE.

1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	34	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	35	@35
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	34 1/2	@34 1/2
Shortening, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	26	@26
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	29	@29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	22.25	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	22.25	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	22.00	@22.00
Rib Bellies, 10 @ 12 avg.....	21.50	@21.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	18.00	@18.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	18.50	@18.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	19.00	@19.00
Extra Short Cleats.....	21.25	@21.25
Extra Short Ribs.....	20.25	@20.25
Butts.....	17.00	@17.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	34 1/2	@35 1/2
Regular Hams.....	33	@33
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	21	@21 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	19	@19 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	42	@47
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	24	@24
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	30	@30
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	33 1/2	@33 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	49 1/2	@49 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	42 1/2	@42 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	47	@47
Regular Boiled Hams.....	46	@46
Boiled Calas.....	45	@45
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	44	@44
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	35	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Beef Rounds, per set.....	20	@24
Beef Export Rounds.....	28	@28
Beef Middles, per set.....	22	@28
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	22	@22
Beef Weasands.....	9	@9 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium.....	55	@55
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	900	@900
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.25	@1.25
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	1.50	@1.50
Hog Middles, per set.....	28	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	28	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	18	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	15	@15
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	5	@5
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	10	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	8	@8
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	8	@8
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	8	@8

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.40	@8.50
Hoof Meal, per unit.....	7.25	@7.40
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.25	@7.40
Ground Tankage, 14%.....	7.50	@7.75
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.30	@7.56
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.15	@7.36
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00	@55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00	@48.00
Ground Stearn Bone, per ton.....	35.00	@37.50

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	290.00	@300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	65.00	@70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	65.00	@70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	65.00	@70.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00	@150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	130.00	@140.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	130.00	@140.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	115.00	@125.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	135.00	@140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00	@125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00	@60.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	20.92 1/2	@20.92 1/2
Prime, steam, loose.....	19.75	@19.75
Leaf.....	22.00	@22.00
Compound.....	25.75	@26.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	17	@17 1/2
Tallow.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Grease, A. white, loose.....	15 1/2	@15 1/2

OILS.

Oleo, oil, extra.....	25 1/2	@26
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	23	@23 1/2
Oleo stock.....	19	@20
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	1	@1.75
Corn oil, loose.....	15 1/2	@16 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	15 1/2	@16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	16 1/2	@17
Choice country.....	16	@16 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	16	@16 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	14 1/2	@15
Packers, No. 2.....	13	@13 1/2

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Importance of Getting and Keeping Good Will

Good will is valued by our largest mercantile houses as one of their most important assets. On it they base their volume of sales and gauge thereby, 1. Credit in buying, or purchasing power; 2. Sales (volume), and 3. A general reputation for integrity and business ability.

The retail butcher, whose business is as important a commercial factor as the sale of any other necessary commodity, should apply those general principles of good business that other houses utilize in the proper conduct of other, more comprehensive establishments. He should be in a receptive mood at all times when information of this nature is available, and should accept advice, if logical and reasonable, at its face value.

Viewing the subject from the consumer's standpoint. A is Mrs. purchaser. When she visits your shop she is impressed particularly by a number of things. If the visit is her first, then the general impression conveyed at that time is often a lasting one. Therefore, if she finds a neat appearing place, bearing evidence of being kept sanitary, with clean walls, floors and equipment, sanitary refrigerator, and if in addition she is courteously treated, then her first impression is most likely to be a favorable one.

The butcher must, of course, supply his trade with meat in accordance with the particular class of people he trades with. That is, certain districts require cuts of meat that vary considerably compared to certain other districts. At all events, the proper method of handling his business is on the basis of supplying the best available cuts of meat at the most reasonable prices.

Now, having supplied Mrs. A with the grade of meat she desires, it is absolutely necessary, that the correct weight be furnished. No customer wishes to be cheated, nor does a customer place much confidence in a butcher who is in the habit of misrepresenting his wares. One of the most successful retailers in the United States built up his business on a reputation for honesty and service, one of the chief features of which was his habit of weighing and billing exact ounces, on every order he filled. He did not estimate fractions of pounds, but figured the exact ounces.

Simmered down, we discover that in order for "good will" to have its effect, there are certain necessary conditions to be fulfilled on the part of the shopman before he can actually count on it as an asset. Satisfied customers are "good will" in a nutshell.

Dissatisfaction, even though slight, will occasion unfavorable comment, and it is a known fact that that sort of com-

ment will travel much faster and work more destruction in a much shorter space of time than could be overcome by the spreading of a considerably larger amount of favorable comment. The old adage of an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is peculiarly applicable here, and will work out very advantageously.

Continuing our study of Mrs. A, we find that she is well satisfied with her first purchase, and decides thereupon to make that butcher her permanent marketing place for her daily supply of meat. Then, along comes a friend of hers who has recently moved into the neighborhood, and chances are when she inquires where Mrs. A is buying her meat she will indicate her regular butcher, with the probabilities that she, too, will become a permanent buyer. Good will is now evident, and continues so long as these customers are given proper, courteous treatment, are supplied with good meat which is sold for what it is and not for what it is supposed to be, and so long as the store maintains its nice, clean sanitary appearance.

As a natural result the butcher's volume of sales is bound to increase. There is no question but what, after a place of business has achieved a favorable name, that name means dependability, which in proper sequence results in additional business and a larger volume of sales.

The butcher's credit, too, is increased. When a salesman for a house supplying that butcher's requirements is impressed with a thriving business, the natural presumption is that he draws a favorable inference which is transmitted to his main office, and that ostensibly leads to a larger extension of credit. Also a prosperous dealer pays his bills promptly, and every butcher knows where that puts him with the credit man.

Viewed in the light of possible sale of the enterprise, how much more quickly would a prospective buyer of the establishment formulate an opinion that will lead to final action in the negotiations if he were impressed by the self-evident good will displayed unconsciously by the retailer's patronage? The chances are ten to one there would be practically no difficulty in negotiating the final terms of sale.

The advantages resulting from "good will" are so manifold and complex that it would take pages to go into the many essential details in this connection. However, the chief idea here is to bring out the necessary prerequisites which ultimately lead to dependable good will, and the further idea to be conveyed is that if butchers will adhere to the simple con-

ditions imposed herein all difficulty would naturally be obviated in having attained it.

EAT CHEAPER CUTS—D. OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice last week made public its plans for reducing the high cost of living insofar as it concerns the consumption of meat which, briefly, call emphatic attention to the advisability of using cheaper cuts of meats. The plans are exactly in accord with the policies announced by packers, retail butcher associations and the Department of Agriculture advocating measures precisely the same. The statement reads:

"The housewife holds in her own hand the remedy for very high meat prices.

"Table d'hôte luncheon menus very clearly show that the metropolitan hotels have learned the advantage of using inexpensive cuts. The great majority of the meat dishes in the table d'hôte luncheons of many well known hotels and restaurants are made from inexpensive cuts. Husbands order and enjoy at luncheon portions of meat which their wives rarely or never buy for the home table.

"The Department of Justice purposes with the aid of the consumer to correct this situation. Fair price commissioners in every state will be asked to direct and take part in the campaign of education. The matter will be brought to the attention of civic clubs and women's organizations. Retailers, wholesalers and packing companies throughout the country will be asked to appoint conference committees to co-operate with the fair price commissioners. Recipes, charts and posters will be prepared and distributed widely. Specific weeks will be designated in various parts of the country for featuring the inexpensive cuts.

"The Department of Justice will keep a close eye on market conditions to make sure that the consumer receives good meat at low prices, and that, if the consumer turns to the cheaper cuts, no illicit profit shall be taken thereon. Equalization of demand should make for better merchandising and a lower level of prices. At the present time hindquarters of beef are selling for 10 cents a pound more than forequarters of beef."

BUTCHERS OPPOSE ORIENTALS.

Resolutions were recently adopted at Sacramento, by the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of California, urging Gov. William D. Stephens to call an immediate special session of the legislature to consider legislation recommended by the Association in its fight against Oriental competition. Resolutions were also telegraphed to Senator James D. Phelan commending him for his fight against the Japanese in congress and urging him to press national legislation against Orientals. The Association meeting was decided upon several weeks ago, when the retail butchers complained that because of the standard of living and lower wages paid to Oriental workmen in shops owned by that class, they were unable to meet competition.

The Housewife Knows

She realizes today, in this age of modern equipment, that meat is cut correctly in only one manner; that is with a slicing machine.

And you know also Mr. Merchant, that through all these years when you have been building your business, the American Slicing Machine Company has been building by your side.

We have fought together through lean years and fat years. We have weathered the storms of the last two decades and now your business and our business stand out as the bulwarks of success. The honest striving of half a lifetime.

"There is no friend like an old friend" and the American Slicing Machine Company is a tried and true friend.

We have a little booklet we would like to give you. Write for it. It is called "How to Bone and Slice Cured Hams at a Profit."

AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE COMPANY
1303 Republic Building, Chicago, Illinois

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

David Roche has opened a meat market at Hibbing, Minn.

Henry Tacha will shortly open a meat market at Dunning, Nebr.

Leo Halbig will shortly open a meat market at Wood River, Ill.

Harry Cherry has opened a meat market and grocery at Gilboa, O.

Stephenson Bros. will shortly open a meat market at Wymore, Nebr.

John Sloup has purchased the Sanitary meat market at Comstock, Nebr.

Solze & Vance have purchased W. G. Merkle's meat market at Bucyrus, O.

Hugh Allen has purchased John Droske's meat market at Amherst, Wis.

Fred Thornsbrue and Jessie Jones have opened a new meat market at Tuscola, Ill.

Anton Berger, of Charlesburg, will shortly open a meat market at Chilton, Wis.

Minnick & Fezler have sold their meat market to A. J. Vandale at Marshall, Minn.

H. O. Petersen sold his meat market to Mangus Himmingsen at Marquette, Nebr.

Kennith Merdinger has purchased the meat market of H. D. Underwood at Shelton, Nebr.

C. A. Hines has purchased the meat market of C. & E. N. Hoskins at Middleton, Idaho.

A. Greenberg & Son will rebuild the abattoir which was recently burned at Danville, Va.

The Farmers meat market has let a contract for a new business building at Almira, Wash.

Gehler & Brasch, Clear Lake, Ia., have sold their meat market to J. Smith of Mason City, Ia.

The meat market of the Texas Long Leaf Co. has been destroyed by fire at New Willard, Tex.

The Swanson meat market has replaced

the Star meat market at 1103 Seventh street, Rockford, Ill.

Henry Hagens has purchased the Arcade meat market at Lynbrook, N. Y., from R. Blumenthal.

Frank Bowers has removed his meat market to the Conaty building, Center street, Whitewater, Wis.

Jack Morris has sold his interest in the Star meat market at Fullerton, Nebr., to his partner, Fred Foland.

Albert N. Brown's meat market has been sold to Louis Phennig of Hastings, Minn., at River Falls, Wis.

The dissolution of partnership is reported of the meat and grocery firm of Briggs & Leech at New Sharon, Pa.

Hendricksen & Hendricksen have purchased the meat market formerly operated by Robert Myers at Plymouth, Ill.

R. G. Field has taken H. N. Roberts as a partner in his meat market at Osseo, Wis. Firm name is now Field & Roberts.

The New Glarus meat market has been sold to Eugene Strikler and Hans Saxer. It was formerly operated by Ed. C. Gmur.

Mrs. Gus Bartel's meat market has been sold to Charles Pierson who will run a

restaurant in connection, at Trempealeau, Wis.

J. Bolger, who now conducts a meat market on Blaisdell street, Rockford, Ill., will shortly open another market on Auburn street.

Amos Larson has sold his meat market, located at 825 Kiswaukee street, Rockford, Ill., to August Miller. The new owner contemplates making extensive improvements.

The Porcupine meat market at 219 Broadway has been purchased by B. H. Bergeson. The name of the establishment will be changed to the Bergeson Broadway Market.

The S. & K. Markets, which operate a chain of retail butcher shops, have been sold to a group of business men consisting of M. M. Head, H. M. Pattee, B. A. Golden and Fred W. Miller.

Retail butchers at Bridgeport, Conn., have declined to handle a large quantity of Government frozen meat on the ground that the people whom they serve do not wish to buy frozen meat. They declared, however, they are not averse to having a store opened by the Government if it so desires.



At Last—An All-Temperature Scale

The fact that scales would not weigh the same in all degrees of temperature was so until Chatillon experts designed the

CHATILLON THERMOSEAL SCALE

This Scale WILL weigh accurately in any degree of temperature, because of a special thermostatic device. The Scale will perform correctly even should the room in which it is used have a wide range of temperature in a single day.

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New York City

New York Section

The Arctic Ice Manufacturing Corp. has been organized in Brooklyn with a capital stock of \$250,000. The incorporator is R. F. Wingate.

F. S. Doane, of the beef cutting department of Swift and Company, Chicago, was in New York this week. F. W. Mehlhop, of the glue department, Chicago, was also in New York this week.

Max Phillips, the well-known sausage casings expert, is making plans to establish himself in the casings business within a short time. Just at present he is looking for a good location for his headquarters.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 to 21.00 cents a pound and averaged 18.26 cents a pound.

John T. O'Byrne, manager of the West Washington Market branch of Swift and Company, returned to the market this week after an absence of several weeks on account of an operation for appendicitis. He reports feeling fine now, ready to beat 'em all getting the business.

The London Produce Company, Inc., importers of prime Canterbury lamb and mutton, also New Zealand and Australian produce, including wool, pickled pelts, tallow, premier jus, casings, etc., announce the opening of New York offices at 140 Nassau street, under the management of C. M. Hibbard, formerly of Poels & Brewster.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Mar. 13, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 2,046 lbs.; Brooklyn, 255 lbs.; The Bronx, 10 lbs.; Queens, 56 lbs.; Richmond, 250 lbs.; total, 2,617 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,800 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 1,806 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,517 lbs.

Mr. Mason Harker left for Chicago on March 15th, where he will make his headquarters as general manager for the Charles F. Garrigues Company. Mr. Harker has consolidated the business of the United Mercantile Company, Inc., of which company he was president, with that of Charles F. Garrigues Company, and by this combination hopes to build up one of the largest glycerine, chemical and vegetable oil concerns in the world. Mr. Harker is a young man of thirty-five, well-known in the chemical and oil trades in the United States, as well as in London, and with his ability and experience in this trade should meet with unusual success.

ANALYSIS OF PACKER BILLS.

(Continued from page 17.)

on to call attention to the fact that the bill, if enacted into law, would bring about

duplication of activities by government agencies, which of necessity would result in conflicts over jurisdiction and overlapping of authority. Even conflicting decisions on vital points might result, the analysis declared.

"The proposed live-stock commission," it continues, "is a further extension of the unfortunate tendency to create administrative boards for the control and direction of all sorts of business activities. This commission, like every other ever created, will be anxious to extend its own power and jurisdiction. Power feeds upon power. The number of its employees will be constantly augmented, and the additional cost to the government will, in the course of time, run into millions of dollars. The provisions of this bill applied to the regulation and control of private business generally would reduce the American people to a condition of tutelage like that of the American Indian."

The analysis shows that the bill constitutes an effort to substitute a government of men for a government of laws. It is pointed out also that the members of the commission would be political appointees who, more than likely, would have no knowledge whatsoever of the complex, highly-specialized and vital packing business, which in reality is the marketing agency of millions of American livestock raisers and farmers.

"This bill, if enacted into law," continues the analysis, "means bureaucratic government for the packing business. It means much more—it means bureaucratic government for all large business, and ultimately for all business."

Establishes a Dangerous Precedent.

"A dangerous precedent" is the term applied to the bill by the packers' analysis, which declares it to be un-American because of the fact that it is "heading in the direction of paternalism and government operation. It strikes at individual initiative and personal ambition, which in the past has been the developing genius of American business."

The uncertainties under which the packing business would be placed should the Gronna bill ever become law are pointed out in great detail. Farmers and raisers of livestock will realize, of course, if the packing business ever is in the position where it is forced to operate under a cloud of uncertainty, that such a condition certainly will be reflected on both sides of its operations—namely in the buying of livestock on the one hand, and the selling of dressed meat and meat products on the other.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the proposed legislation "unlawfully authorizes the commission to fix prices," and it is added that "if this provision is enacted into law it will encourage general price fixing of other commodities, including livestock, cotton, grain and other materials

as well as manufactured products, which undoubtedly is not in the interest of the public."

It is further pointed out, that under the bill unlawful search and seizure would be authorized, and that the so-called "voluntary registration" of packers provided for is, in fact, compulsory registration, which is simply another name for the objectionable license system.

The Institute's analysis says that the bill would give the proposed commission power to determine whether the plant and facilities of a "registrant" are "suitable and adequate"; that the commission would be given power to pass on the financial standing of registrants; that the registrant must in advance agree to comply with and abide by the rules and regulations of the commission even if they are unreasonable and illegal; that the commission may standardize the grounds, plants and facilities of registrants; that a registrant must permit his competitor to use his plant and facilities.

Under its visitatorial and inquisitorial powers the commission could require packers to divulge trade secrets, secret processes and laboratory discoveries for improving the art and science of the industry, and this information might be secured from packers not registered, who had spent large sums developing it, and that under the bill such information must be turned over to other packers who had registered, and who may not have spent one cent to develop the industry's science and art. This last named provision alone could be used as a club to make "voluntary registration" compulsory.

Attention also is drawn to the fact that under the terms of the bill the commission may prescribe the conditions under which the registrant may purchase all products handled by him. This alone makes the power of the enforcing authority so absolute as to be practically confiscatory.

Of the consent decree recently entered against the packers by Attorney General Palmer the analysis says, in part:

Comment on the Palmer Decree.

"It is an undeniable fact that this decree accomplished many things that could not have been achieved either by legislation or contested litigation; for the defendants through this decree gave up certain properties and businesses of which they could not have been deprived except by consent. Under these circumstances, if the packers are not to be commended, they at least should not be penalized for making this adjustment with the government."

"Good sense as well as common fairness demands that this decree at least be given a fair trial before legislation is enacted on the same subject. This bill undertakes to deal with precisely the questions which are embodied within the decree.

"It is false to charge, as some do charge, that the larger packers met the

views of the Government and gave up certain businesses because of guilt. They deny having violated any law. The decree is not predicated upon finding of guilt and expressly so recites. It is to be regretted that there are some people who cannot see proper motives in any human action."

Facts About the Packing Industry.

Under the title "Some Plain Facts about the Packing Industry," the analysis says, in part:

"No other industry is more intimately related to the welfare of all the people than the packing industry, because it deals with a prime necessity of life—food.

"It buys its raw material, the live-meat animal, from millions of producers, who want high prices, and sells to the consumers, more than one hundred million people, who want low prices; and there cannot be cheap meat on the table of the consumer when the packer pays high prices for the live-meat animal.

"That the profit of the packer is the lowest made by any great basic industry has been clearly demonstrated and to destroy or seriously impair the efficiency of the packing industry would be gravely injurious to every man, woman and child in this country.

"The large packer is absolutely essential in the manufacture and distribution of meat products. Packinghouses are located in the west near the source of production, thus saving the producer shrinkage and freight. But the finished product must be shipped great distances—in many instances more than a thousand miles—and this requires large investments in refrigerator cars and branch houses. It is necessary to keep the meat moving from the packing plant so that the packers may buy the animals offered daily on the great livestock markets, and this also requires enormous capital. In addition the large packing companies are necessary to fully utilize the by-product, thus keeping down the price of meat to the public.

"To pass this bill would tend to discredit American packers in foreign countries, which would be against the best interest of both the American producer and American labor. Our export business is now completely demoralized. Congress should rather encourage the rebuilding of this export trade.

Stop and Think Before Acting.

"It is time to stop and think before irreparable harm is done. It is time for Congress and the American people to become familiar with the great fundamental principles underlying this vital industry and see that it is accorded fair play. This industry has been buffeted and injured by misrepresentation and vicious propaganda for selfish purposes quite long enough.

"There should be the closest possible cooperation between the producer and the packer, and this is the sincere desire of this industry. It is in the interest of both the packing industry and the consumer that the producer realize a sufficient price for his live-meat animals to encourage production.

"The manufacture and distribution of meat foods should be taken out of politics, because the packing industry is unfortunate between the army of producers and consumers, and yet is performing a most essential work for the people as a whole.

"This industry has been the target of constant bitter and intense agitation for the past three years. There have been eight Congressional hearings involving the packing industry during the last four years. This agitation seriously injures the industry and finally reacts on both the producer and the consumer. In all fairness this industry should now be permitted to get back to normal conditions and assist in production which the country so much needs.

"We beg to suggest that Congress should give the settlement made by the Government with the larger packers a thorough trial before enacting radical and experimental legislation; embarking, as it were, on an uncharted sea."



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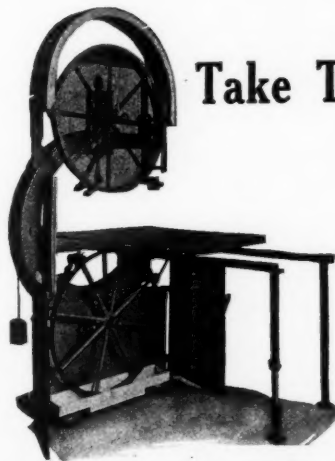
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Take This Hundred Dollars

you'd laugh at us. So we won't say it.

But we will save you that much in two months' time on a

**PACKER'S TRAVELING
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Write today for full particulars to

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SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD
SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY
CHICAGO

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	9.00@13.85
Oxen	7.00@13.65
Bulls	7.00@10.00
Heifers	10.75@13.00
Cows	3.35@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime	23.75@24.00
Calves, barnyard	8.00@10.00
Calves, fed	10.00@12.00
Calves, culls	13.00@16.00
Calves, yearlings	6.00@ 7.00
Calves, Western	@

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime	20.25@20.50
Lambs, common to good.....	16.50@20.00
Lambs, culls	14.00@16.00
Lambs, yearlings	14.00@16.00
Sheep, wethers	12.50@13.00
Sheep, ewes, prime	11.75@12.00
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	8.00@11.50
Sheep, culls	5.50@ 7.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@15.75
Hogs, medium	@16.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@16.75
Pigs	@15.75
Roughs	@13.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	22 @23
Choice native, light.....	21 @23
Native, common to fair.....	18½ @20

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	20½ @21
Choice native, light.....	21½ @22
Native, common to fair.....	19 @20
Choice Western, heavy.....	20 @20½
Choice Western, light.....	18 @19
Common to fair, Texas.....	17 @18
Good to choice heifers.....	19 @20
Common to fair heifers.....	18 @18½
Choice cows	17½ @18
Common to fair cows.....	15 @16
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....	12 @12½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	25 @26	30 @32
No. 2 ribs.....	23 @25	26 @28
No. 3 ribs.....	20 @21	23 @25
No. 1 loins.....	30 @32	38 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@26	32 @36
No. 3 loins.....	@20	28 @31
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....		26 @28
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....		24 @25
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....		23 @23½
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	20 @22
No. 2 rounds.....	@17	@19
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@18
No. 1 chucks.....	13½ @15	@16
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@14
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@13

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@28
Western calves, choice.....	@28
Western calves, fair to good.....	@25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.	22½ @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.	23 @24
Pigs	24 @25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	32 @33
Lambs, choice	28 @30
Sheep, choice	20 @22
Sheep, medium to good.....	@18
Sheep, culls	12 @14

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@33
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	@31
Smoked picnic, light.....	@23
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@21
Smoked shoulders	@23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@48

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	27 @33
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	25 @31
Frozen pork loins.....	@29
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@57
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@55
Shoulders, city	@25
Shoulders, Western	@23
Butts, regular, fresh Western.....	@31
Butts, boneless, fresh Western.....	@33
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western.....	@31
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@20

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	80.00 @ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	80.00 @ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	110.00@125.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd	@36c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@24c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@50c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c. each
Livers, beef	@20c. a pound
Oxtails	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c. a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 5½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 9½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles	@25
Hog bungs	@17
Hog bungs, export	@35
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef weasands, No. 1, each.....	@40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@8½
Beef weasands, No. 2, each.....	@1.00
	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	30	33
Pepper, Sing., black.....	19½	22½
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	10½	13½
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	9
Cloves	52	57
Ginger	28	31
Mace	51	56

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, blis. or sacks.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.75
No. 2 skins.....	@.73
No. 3 skins.....	@.50
Branded skins	@.60
Ticky skins	@.60
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.73
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.71
No. 1, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@7.00
No. 2, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@6.50
No. 1 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@6.80
No. 2 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@6.80
Branded skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@5.00
Ticky skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@5.00

No. 1, 12½@14 lbs.....	@7.75
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs.....	@7.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@7.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@7.25
No. 1 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@8.00
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@7.75
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@7.75
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@7.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@8.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@8.25
Branded kips	@6.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@7.00
Ticky kips	@6.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@7.00

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@32
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@31
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@30
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@28

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—barrels—	
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@30
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@29
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@29
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@28
W'n, corn fed, mixed sizes.....	@31
Philadelphia, mixed weights, per lb.....	@42

Capons—	
Nearby, 10 lbs. and over.....	@62
Nearby, 5 to 9 lbs.....	@60
Nearby, 5 to 7 lbs.....	@55
Western, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@52
Western, 7 lbs.....	@50
Western, 6 lbs.....	@48
Western, 5 lbs.....	@46
Western, slaps, poor to fair.....	@40

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—milk fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—corn fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@39½
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Barrels—	
W'n, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@39
W'n, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@38½
W'n, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@38½
W'n, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@34
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@31
Western, scalded, mixed weights, lb.....	@33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed—Boxes or blis.	
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@28½
Western, scalded	@27½

Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, lb.....	@45 @50

Squabs—	
Squabs, prime, wh., 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	@6.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@4.00
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	2.50@ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight.....	30 @32
Chickens, via express.....	45 @46
Fowls, via freight, light.....	@46
Fowls, via freight, heavy.....	@46
Roosters, old	@24
Turkeys, via freight.....	@40
Geese, via freight	@20
Ducks, freight	@40
Guineas, per pair.....	@1.10
Pigeons, per pr., frt. or exp.....	@80

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	67½ @67½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	68 @68½
Creamery, firsts	65½ @66½
Creamery, seconds	58 @59
Creamery, lower grades.....	55 @57

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@50
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@48½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@47½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@46
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	@39
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	@42

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade	@8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@3.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent	7.75-10c
Ammonia	@16.00
Garbage tankage	
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, deliv. ered, Baltimore	7.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 15@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.	
Lime	7.75 and 50c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@4.75

